



DAILY REPORT

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PRC UN ENVOY CRITICIZES NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

OW051156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations, November 4 (XINHUA) -- China remains critical of the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons for its discriminatory nature, but it respects the desire of many non-nuclear-weapon states to prohibit testing, producing, acquiring and using nuclear weapons. Chinese Ambassador Qian Qidong to the United Nations made this statement before the U.N. General Assembly session this afternoon to discuss the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The People's Republic of China, a new member of the IAEA, accepts the IAEA statute and will fulfill its obligations, Qian said. Starting from such a stand, the Chinese ambassador took issue with the fact that after the founding of the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, part of China's territory, had joined the agency and signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, usurping the name of China. This, he said, is entirely illegal and invalid. Qian said that this was a violation of the 1971 resolution adopted by the board of governors of the agency which explicitly "recognizes that the government of the People's Republic of China is the only government which has the right to represent China in the International Atomic Energy Agency." In the light of this resolution and Resolution 2758 adopted by the U.N. General Assembly, Ambassador Qian called on the IAEA to rearrange its safeguard relationship with Taiwan in such a way as to make it non-governmental. Referring to international cooperation on peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Qian said China will take into account the relevant provisions of the statute, including those concerning safeguards.

EUROMISSILE ISSUE STRAINING U.S.-FRG TIES

OW042132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 4 Nov 83

["News Analysis: Bonn-Washington Relations Face Test Over Missile Control" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, November 3 (XINHUA Correspondent Xia Zhimian) -- With the scheduled deployment of new U.S. missiles on West German soil only a few weeks away, West Germans are worried if their government will have any say over possible future launching of these deadly weapons. This uneasiness seems to be growing and putting West German-U.S. relations to a test. Reports indicate that Britain and Italy, which will also have new U.S. missiles based on their soil, have gained from the Americans a vetoing power on how these medium-range missiles are to be used. Naturally, the West German opposition, the Social Democrats and the Greens demand a similar say on the trigger.

In a telegram sent to Chancellor Helmut Kohl on October 31, the Greens Party asked if the Federal Republic enjoys the same veto as that of Britain and Italy, why not make it public? If the republic does not, why this inequality among NATO allies? The Social Democrats, who form the biggest opposition party, made it clear yesterday that they want nothing less than the veto power. The Federal Republic has committed itself to having biggest share of the controversial Euro-missiles.

Karsten Voigt, an arms control expert of the Social Democratic Party, has said that in demanding some trigger control, his party is not seeking joint ownership of these nuclear weapons. What it is after is some control of a safety valve nature so as to be able to prevent a nuclear conflict whenever necessary, he explained.

Explaining the government position, Spokesman Suedhof said that the FRG does not want a dual-key control system nor veto power over the launching of the nuclear weapons deployed in its territory. He listed differences between the FRG and Britain: FRG has renounced the right to possess nuclear arms, while Britain has its own nuclear weapons; the FRG is a member of the consultative institution of the West, while the veto-power accord between the Britain and the United States existed much earlier than the consultative institution came into being. Therefore, there is no need for the FRG to press for such an accord.

However, this does not mean that the ruling parties have willingly renounced the veto power. In fact, it was Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union, and not the leader of any opposition party, who first suggested the idea of a dual-key control system. In an interview with the weekly STERN in early August, Strauss stressed the need for a dual-key control system which means that Federal Germany will possess the second key for the launching of those missiles deployed in the country. While not objecting to Strauss' proposal, Chancellor Kohl said in an interview on August 12 that he could hardly see any opportunities to put this proposal into practice.

Considering the powerful military strength of superpower in Europe, the special status of Federal Germany after World War Two and its close economic relations with the United States, it is understandable that the government cannot take the same stand as the opposition party's on the issue. However, the question of the dual-key control system really reflects the big differences between Federal Germany and the United States in their interests as a result of their different positions. Especially after the U.S. invasion of Grenada, many German politicians feel more uncertain about the U.S. policy. They naturally raise the question: in view of the fact that the U.S. could send troops to Grenada without consultation with its allies, will the U.S. launch its nuclear missiles from Europe without advance consultation with West European countries? FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU said in a commentary on November 2 that Federal Germany hold a "second key" not only to the launching of missiles but also to the formulation of the overall Western policy. [sentence as received] The current situation seemed to indicate that not only the Federal German-U.S. relations but also the relations between West European countries and the U.S. will face a new test.

QI GUAIYUAN HOLDS WEEKLY PRESS BRIEFING

Leaders' Visits Announced

OWO20846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- President of the Republic of Botswana Dr. Quett K.J. Masire and Madame Masire will pay an official good-will visit to China from November 14 to 21, at the invitation of Chinese President Li Xiannian, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said here today.

At his weekly press briefing this afternoon, Information Department Director of the Foreign Ministry Qi Huaiyuan said "We are convinced that the visit of President and Madame Masire to China will certainly make positive contributions to the friendship between our two peoples and further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Botswana." Qi also disclosed that at the invitation of Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Lennart Bodstrom, minister for foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden, is going to pay an official good-will visit to China from November 14 to 21.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

Comments on Sino-USSR Relations

6K021234 Hong Kong AFP in English 1205 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, Nov 2 (AFP) -- China today reiterated that serious differences remained between Beijing and Moscow and that the "obstacles" hindering normalisation of relations between the two socialist giants had not been overcome. However, the Foreign Ministry's Information Department head, Qi Huaiyuan, said that the most recent round of Sino-Soviet talks, held here last month, were "useful to mutual understanding between the two sides." Mr Qi stressed that the talks, which began in October 1982, could not deal just with relations between the two countries, but that their most important objective was the removal of the "obstacles" to clear the way for a genuine improvement.

China has identified three issues which it seems as threatening its security -- the large deployment of Soviet forces on China's borders, Moscow's support for the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia, and the Red Army's presence in Afghanistan. "The differences are still very serious," Mr Qi said.

A source close to the Soviets said that at the third and latest round of talks, the Soviet side presented a 10-point proposal which spelled out a number of reciprocal confidence-building measures which China was said to have agreed to study. The proposal included the signing of a non-aggression pact, discussions on the troops massed on the Sino-Soviet frontier, and the creation of a nuclear free zone between the two countries. Moscow's proposal dealt only with direct Sino-Soviet issues. It had earlier ruled out matters involving third countries being considered in the talks. Diplomatic observers said that Mr Qi clearly wanted to stress that China's agreement to study the proposal did not imply Beijing was backing down on its preconditions to normalisation.

WU XUEQIAN MEETS THREE INCOMING AMBASSADORS

OW041246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met here today with Ivan Laszlo, new Hungarian ambassador to China, Koikoi Grovogui, new Guinean ambassador to China, and Dontcho Georgiev Dontchev, new Bulgarian ambassador to China, on separate occasions.

GUANGZHOU AUTUMN EXPORT FAIR TOPS QUOTAS

OW051250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Guangzhou, November 5 (XINHUA) -- The 1983 autumn session of the Guangzhou export commodities fair closed here today. The fair, which opened on October 15, attracted 24,000 business people from 84 countries and regions, including visiting guests Dr Norbert Steger, Austrian vice-chancellor and minister of trade, commerce and industry, Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, and Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, Cuban minister of external trade.

"Projected sales quotas were topped," said a spokesman for the fair. Big sales were recorded in textiles, foodstuffs, cereals, oils, native produce, animal by-products, light industrial goods, chemicals, arts and crafts, machinery, minerals and hardware, he said. Export contracts signed with Hong Kong and Macao business people accounted for over 40 percent of the total value of business transactions at the autumn session, he said. "Soybeans, black tea, flax-blended fabrics, animal skins and fur, rabbit hair, silk, mushrooms, fungus and dried chili were all fast sellers," the spokesman said. Contracts were also concluded for imports of raw materials for making chemicals, polyester, plywood, pesticides, dyestuffs, medical apparatus and precision instruments. Eighteen Chinese-foreign joint ventures exhibited their products at the fair, he said.

COMMENTATORIES CASTIGATE U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

President Reagan Defends Invasion

OW040841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, November 3 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said today that "hostilities in Grenada have ended" and that U.S. military commanders have been told to begin withdrawing their forces "within a few days."

In a brief session with reporters in the White House briefing room, Reagan said "Our objectives have been achieved and as soon as the logistics permit, American personnel will be leaving."

U.S. Marines invaded Grenada on October 25, and the invasion of this small sovereign state was condemned worldwide as a flagrant violation of international law. The U.S. Administration has been hardpressed to end the aggression and withdraw its forces at once. Today, Reagan denied that the U.S. military action is an "invasion" and called it instead a "rescue mission." He dismissed a comparison of the U.S. invasion of Grenada to what the Soviets did in Afghanistan. While censuring the armed Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Reagan insisted that the U.S. action was in response to an appeal from the Grenadian authorities and a few Caribbean states, an excuse rather similar to what the Soviet Union made in defending its aggression against Afghanistan.

When asked if he would do the same in the future, Reagan indicated that he would do it again if "conditions were the same." "If all the conditions were the same, I don't see why our reason would be any different," he said, but adding, "I don't foresee any similar situation on the horizon. Asked "Why did 100 nations in the United Nations not agree with you that this was a worthwhile venture?" Reagan said, putting up a bold face: "100 nations in the United Nations have not agreed with us on just about everything that's come before them where we're involved and it didn't upset my breakfast at all."

Meanwhile, the State Department indicated today that the timing of the U.S. withdrawal has been worked out with the Grenadian authorities and members of the Caribbean force. At the White House, Press Secretary Larry Speakes said there were 5,980 U.S. troops on the Caribbean island. He said 18 U.S. soldiers were killed in Grenada and 89 were wounded. Turning to the Cuban losses, Speakes said that 60 Cubans were killed, and a total of 57 Cubans who were wounded were repatriated yesterday.

U.S. Abides By Law of Jungle

OW061046 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1711 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Chen Yuenian: "Law of the Jungle"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Nov (XINHUA) -- The United States has offered many excuses for its invasion of Grenada, trying to reverse right and wrong. Although the U.S. military occupation of Grenada has already become a fait accompli, it is still necessary to refute one by one its various excuses so the public may know the facts.

Its first excuse is the so-called protection of the security of U.S. citizens residing there. After the coup d'etat on 19 October in Grenada, was the security of U.S. citizens residing there threatened? No. According to a report from a U.S. news agency, the Grenada coup authorities had repeatedly contacted the U.S. consulate at Barbados to ensure the U.S. citizens residing there were safe and that U.S. citizens were free to leave this east Caribbean island nation. The Grenadian airport was still open to the world on 24 October, 1 day prior to the U.S. invasion. At least 4 planes with 32 passengers left this country that day. An AP report said: A high-ranking U.S. Government official admitted at a closed-door session of the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee on 28 October that U.S. citizens residing in Grenada were not actually in danger. Nor were their activities openly interfered with.

Some of the U.S. citizens who were evacuated by the invading U.S. military aircraft were "surprised" because they could have "peacefully" left Grenada without the need to sacrifice the lives of U.S. soldiers to "save" them.

The second excuse was the so-called protection of U.S. interests and security. In his nationwide televised speech on 27 October, President Reagan emphatically pointed out: The concept that U.S. interests and security are considered as threatened only when the outside influence reaches the U.S. coast is already outdated. According to such logic, henceforth, no matter what happens in any nation in the world, the U.S. Government can send troops to interfere with that country so long as it believes that its interests and security have been threatened. Then the U.N. Charter must be revised and the norms of international relations such as state sovereignty, territorial integrity, non interference in other nations' internal affairs and non use of force are no longer existent in the world.

The third excuse is the so-called invitation from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. Article 8 of the Treaty of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States stipulates that member states should adopt collective action to deal with outside aggression. Grenada has not been subject to aggression by any foreign nation. What is the reason for the U.S. Government militarily intervening at someone's invitation?

The fourth excuse is the so-called "legitimate request" by Grenada's only "legal representative," Governor-General Paul Scoon, to go to Grenada to "restore order and democracy." Some people asked: The governor-general was under house arrest by the coup authorities at the time. How could he make such a request? A U.S. official said: Through the consulate of a "friendly nation," Scoon sent a letter of request to the Reagan administration. Grenada is a member of the British Commonwealth. Its leader, Governor-General Scoon, represents Queen Elizabeth II in Grenada. If the governor-general requested the U.S. Government on behalf of the queen to carry out military intervention, it would have been impossible for the British queen or prime minister to know nothing about the request. Therefore, at the British House of Commons session, members who opposed the U.S. armed aggression asked British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher, but she categorically denied any knowledge. According to a report from a Western news agency, neither the British queen nor the British prime minister knew anything about the plan of the Reagan administration to land on Grenada. Naturally, they could not possibly relay a letter for Scoon. In that way, the "legitimate request" has become the topic of public debates in Britain and in the world.

In short, either safeguarding security of dispatching troops at someone's invitation are nothing but excuses. The real aim is to vie with another superpower to expand its sphere of influence. In order to fight for a larger sphere of influence, the superpowers firmly stick to one principle -- the principle that the weak are the prey of the strong. Considering itself a superpower with a large population and vast territory, developed economy, science and technology and gigantic military strength, the United States believes that it has the right to send out tanks, guns, aircraft and even aircraft carriers to invade Grenada -- a small island nation with only 1,200 army soldiers and without a navy or air force. In the fight between the two superpowers, Grenada has become the victim of the principle that the weak are the prey of the strong. If the principle that the weak are the prey of the strong is translated into English, it is called the "law of the jungle." Perhaps it is a principle for a world of animals who live in the jungle. However, today in the 20th century, such a principle in the animal world, will, after all, get nowhere in a society where man is considered the wisest of all creatures.

U.S. 'Naked, Bloody Aggression'

OW042032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1945 GMT 4 Nov 83

["U.S. Invasion of Grenada: A Tragedy in History of International Relations" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, November 4 (XINHUA Correspondent Peng Di) -- The U.S. invasion of Grenada is a naked, bloody aggression. It is something to rejoice for Washington but a tragedy in the history of international relations.

It was really a farce as Washington listed the protection of the U.S. nationals in Grenada (the bulk of whom being the students in a medical college), as the No. 1 reason for sending U.S. troops there. Before the invasion was launched, even U.S. intelligence agencies had acknowledged that there were little security problems for U.S. nationals there. Ironically, what badly frightened the U.S. nationals were none other than the bombing and shelling of the island by U.S. planes and cannons, during which some of them were reported to have hidden under their beds not knowing what had happened. Not until the U.S. Marines made the landing and came to their residences did they know they were to be taken back to the United States.

Clearly it was after but not before the U.S. invasion that the security of the U.S. nationals in the island might be at stake. It is ridiculous to argue that the United States was forced to launch the armed rescue operation for fear that its nationals there would be taken hostage.

Perhaps even Washington itself felt that such a "reason" for its invasion was not convincing, so the American government directed and staged another performance in which the U.S. was said to be "invited" to send troops to Grenada. A photo of President Ronald Reagan in his pajamas receiving a telephone call was published in newspapers to try to explain that the invasion was decided on the moment (not premeditatedly) at the urgent request of certain neighboring countries. Any one with common sense to a degree can judge that such a military action needs much longer time than a few hours or a few days for preparation, including policy-making and troops deployment.

When the U.S. president announced the invasion at the White House, a prime minister of one of the neighboring countries that had allegedly invited the U.S. to send troops appeared together with the president and answered questions from reporters, trying to justify the U.S. position. It seems that once being "invited," an aggression will become legalized and reasonable. What political magic!

The performance was so meticulously directed and staged that one seemed to be drawn away from the horrid reality to a farce on the stage. In the propaganda field, the U.S. Government has also taken some measures. One of them is the blocking of the passage of information, not allowing reporters to go to Grenada to cover the U.S. invasion. A few reporters who had arrived there were segregated by the U.S. invading forces. The NEW YORK TIMES and the WASHINGTON POST pointed out that all this was deliberately aimed at covering up the truth.

Another measure is to try to convince the American people that the invasion was "patriotic" in nature. A glaring example was the wide distribution to U.S. newspapers of a photo in which an American student brought back from Grenada knelt down on the ground with both hands up in jubilation, upon his arrival in the United States. Besides, the U.S. Government preached national betrayal among Grenadians, saying the local people "welcome" the U.S. invading forces.

What really promoted the United States to invade Grenada was the coup d'etat and the resulting junta for which Washington had a strong dislike. To "justify" its intervention, the U.S. Government tried its utmost to describe the Grenadian junta as one indulging in arrests and executions at will. It managed to find one pretext after another to prove it necessary for the U.S. to send its troops to others' territory to restore "democracy" there. As Thomas P. O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, put it: "For two years the (U.S.) Administration has been looking for an opportunity to get into Grenada and I think they found it."

It was only some time later that the U.S. Government began to stress another important objective of the invasion: to get rid of Soviet and Cuban penetration and influence in Grenada. The United States and the Soviet Union should straighten out their tangles between themselves in their contention for spheres of influence. What right does the United States have to invade a sovereign country under this pretext?

The U.S. invasion of Grenada has been now almost completed militarily. It's not yet known how many Grenadians were killed or wounded during the invasion. The U.S. casualties were only 18 dead and some 90 wounded. What a "victory" for a superpower like the United States over such a small nation like Grenada.

Now, right-wing politicians in the United States and certain publications such as the WALL STREET JOURNAL are talking about the victory in high glee. Public opinion polls conducted by some broadcasting stations and newspapers suggested that more seemed to be in favor of the intervention. To the United States, its invasion of Grenada turned out to be a comedy with the curtains likely to be drawn soon. But in the history of international relations, it is a tragedy to which most of the countries in the world reacted strongly. Even in the United States, it was not all smooth sailing. Many people with vision in the country have begun to weigh the pros and cons of this "gun-boat gamble" and its aftereffect. "Why Grenada necessary?" [as received] asked columnist Anthony Lewis on November 3. A CHICAGO TRIBUNE editorial was entitled "Why Invade Grenada?" Many people are concerned about whether the armed invasion of Grenada was a dress rehearsal for still greater operations to come. Speculations are running high on who will be the next target.

Events a 'Moral Flop'

OW051738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 5 Nov 83

["A Moral Flop -- Commentary on U.S. Invasion of Grenada" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing November 5 (XINHUA correspondent Mei Zhenmin) -- The United States mobilized a dozen warships and 15,000 Marines and, after ten days of fierce fighting, has occupied Grenada. Such naked aggression against a tiny island country of only 110,000 people has evoked worldwide condemnation. The entire venture has clearly been a political and moral flop for the United States.

The armed invasion of Grenada was an offshoot of U.S. policy toward Central America and the Caribbean. The invasion removed the veil over U.S. policy and revealed its imperialist nature, dispelling the uncertainty and perplexity with which some people had regarded U.S. policy in the region. The event shows that the Reagan Administration cannot tolerate the appearance in its "own backyard" of a regime not to its liking, even at the expense of universally-acknowledged norms of international relations and of the sovereignty and dignity of a small country. The U.S. has been seen to resort to war in order to ensure its hegemonic position in the region.

Some Caribbean countries stood behind the U.S. invasion, with their concern about Soviet and Cuban influence in the area overriding any misgivings they may have felt about the U.S. action. However, if the U.S. pursues its aggressive policies in the area, it will only serve to alienate certain Latin American countries and to fuel the movements in these countries to truly rid themselves of U.S. control. Even Washington's allies in Western Europe and Japan have voiced either opposition to or reservations about the invasion. Much to its surprise, the United States has been greatly embarrassed.

The concern of the West European countries is the fact that the United States had not consulted them properly and given little heed to their advice before launching the invasion. Washington reportedly told London on the eve of the invasion that it was "giving serious consideration" to "a military intervention" in Grenada, a member state of the Commonwealth. British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher put to Washington "a number of factors" which should be "carefully weighed" before a decision to intervene was taken. But early the next morning, the U.S. informed the British Government of its decision to intervene and the invasion began. Washington plainly ignored London's advice and this has caused the British Government great embarrassment. The London FINANCIAL TIMES noted that President Reagan's hasty decision to invade Grenada showed that "he did not want to listen to the opposition views from the British Government at any time." In recent days, public figures and private citizens in Britain and other West European countries have called into question the creditability of the Reagan administration and sought to combine the issues of the U.S. led-invasion of Grenada with the upcoming deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. A report by the U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS questioned whether Britain and other West European countries could trust the United States at a time when the arms race between the East and West blocs has been escalated.

Following the invasion of Grenada, a fierce debate in the British Parliament took place on the question of who should have final control over the launching of the U.S. cruise missiles deployed in Britain. Some parliamentarians argued that the promise given by the U.S. to Britain of a dual control system could not be relied on. Another British newspaper, the DAILY POST, said that the British Government's lack of control over the launching of the U.S. missiles has deepened popular mistrust of the whole scheme to deploy the U.S. missiles in the country.

The invasion of Grenada has also triggered off sharp debate not only in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, but also among ordinary people in the U.S. Americans have taken to the streets to demonstrate for or against the invasion. Although the government's contention that the U.S. was threatened has fooled certain people, and the success of the invasion has earned Reagan some praise, the decision to invade a sovereign state may backfire in the end. Although the influence of the Soviet Union and Cuba in other Latin American countries has been reduced following the U.S. invasion of Grenada, Moscow now seeks to take advantage of the U.S. moral and political defeat to strengthen its own position in the region. There is little doubt that the contention between the two superpowers will cause yet more turmoil in the region.

U.S. Must Carry Out UN Resolution

HK060711 Beijing RENMIN R JAO in Chinese 6 Nov 83 p 6

["Short" Commentary: "The United States Should Carry Out the UNGA Resolution"]

[Text] On 2 November, a plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly passed by an overwhelming majority a resolution on the Grenada situation, appealing to all countries to respect Grenada's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, and demanding an immediate ceasefire and an end to armed intervention and the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Grenada. This resolution reflected the urgent demand of all countries and peoples in the world that uphold justice, and also showed the extreme unpopularity in the international community of the U.S. hegemonist move in launching an armed invasion of Grenada.

The United States, a permanent member of the UN Security Council, bears a responsibility for preserving world peace and upholding the principles of international relations. By sending troops to invade Grenada, the United States publicly trampled on the program and principles of the UN Charter, so it should quite naturally be condemned and opposed by the international community. The UNGA resolution, passed by an overwhelming majority, calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Grenada, precisely reflecting the proper aspirations of the great majority of countries and peoples for upholding international relations principles. The United States has no reason for failing to carry out the UNGA resolution or for not immediately withdrawing its troops from Grenada.

However, the White House went so far as to issue a statement rejecting the UNGA condemnation of the Grenada invasion and yet again defending the U.S. aggressive move. As everyone knows, the United States has put forward one untenable reason after another since its invasion of Grenada. One moment it said it sent in troops to ensure the "safety" of Americans living there, but in fact they were in no danger at all. Another moment it said Grenada was in process of building a huge military airfield, but in fact this airfield is a civil airport being built by a British company under British government guarantee. Now the United States has come up with a new pretext, babbling that it invaded Grenada "out of humanitarianism." This is even more unintelligible. If "humanitarianism" can be taken as a "reason" for interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and committing aggression against them, then any country can launch aggression against another at any time. What peace and security to speak of will be left in the world then? In such a world, the United States too would be unable to lead a comfortable life; is that not an obvious fact?

The root of the current turmoil in the Caribbean region lies in superpower interference and intervention. For various reasons, there exist internal problems in one country in this region and also contradictions and conflicts between several countries. These problems and conflicts ought to be solved by the people of these countries themselves and through peaceful consultation between the countries involved. Superpower interference has greatly complicated the situation in this region. The UNGA resolution calling for an immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Grenada has demonstrated yet again that the international community has reiterated a common idea, that is, respecting the principles of international relations and excluding interference by external forces this constitutes the key of solving Caribbean problems. The United States should carry out the UNGA resolution and withdraw its troops from Grenada. The interests of preserving world peace and security and the interests of the United States itself both demand this.

U.S. OIL DRILLING SHIP CONFIRMED SUNK, LOCATED

OW041323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- The China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) announced here this evening that Glomar Java Sea, the American oil drilling ship that went missing in the Yingge Sea a week ago has sunk 275 meters southwest of the well site the American ship was drilling. This was confirmed after repeated diving operations. According to the Chinese divers, the ship is tilting at an angle of 90 degrees on the sea bed at a depth of 75 meters and the ship's orange hulk has been sighted.

The floating drilling ship was leased by the Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) from the Global Marine Drilling Company of the United States. The ship began exploration operations in January this year and was drilling its third well when it disappeared.

The ARCO consortium signed a contract with CNOOC in September 1982 on joint exploration and development of oil in parts of the Yingge Sea of the South China Sea. In the early morning of October 26, the oil drilling ship disappeared during a severe typhoon. China has dispatched altogether 22 naval and commercial vessels and six planes and helicopters to join in the search which has been conducted during a moderate gale. On October 27, a Chinese tugboat, using depth-measuring equipment, located a protruding object, about 100-meters-long, on the sea floor near where the Glomar Java Sea had been drilling. Later a sonar detecting system was able to pick up a metallic echo. In order to identify the object, two Chinese tugboats equipped with sonar detectors scanned the object several times with the help of four Chinese naval vessels. Analyses of the data by both Chinese and American technicians show that the shape and the length of the protruding object resembles that of the missing American oil drilling ship. CNOOC said that the search for survivors is continuing.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

OWO52214 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 4 November the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association held a film reception in Beijing to warmly mark the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR].

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; Qian Qichen, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs; Zhou Erfu, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and other officials were present at the film reception. USSR Ambassador to China Shcherbakov, his wife, and staff members of the Soviet Embassy were invited to the film reception.

Zhou Erfu, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was the first to propose a toast. He expressed warm festive congratulations and best wishes to the Soviet people, who possess revolutionary traditions. He said: The October Socialist Revolution carried out by the Soviet people under the leadership of the great teacher of the revolution, Lenin, opened a new age in the history of mankind. The Chinese people invariably consider the Chinese revolution as a continuation of the GOSR. Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, noted at the 12th CPC Congress that longstanding friendship existed between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union. We shall uphold and develop this friendship in every way possible irrespective of the situation in interstate relations.

Zhou Erfu, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, stated: We are pleased to see that ties and relations between friendship organizations of the two countries have strengthened in recent years and that exchanges of visits are gradually becoming more frequent. I am certain that, thanks to the joint efforts of both sides, the traditional friendship and friendly cooperation between the peoples of these countries will be further developed.

USSR Ambassador to China Shcherbakov said in his toast that he hoped that the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the China-USSR Friendship Association would make contributions to developing friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China.

The Soviet color feature film "The (?Happiness) of Life" was shown after the official proceedings.

ROMANOV SPEAKS AT OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

OWO60707 Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, November 5 (XINHUA) -- A top party official said today the international situation has never been so tense since the Second World War and the planned deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe will create a new threat to Soviet security. The Soviet Union will, apart from deploying new missiles in the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, take other countermeasures if NATO deploys 572 Pershing-2s and cruises in Europe, Politburo Member of the Soviet Communist Party Grigory Romanov said.

He told a gathering here today marking the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution that NATO's planned deployment by next month will make it impossible for the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on arms reduction to continue. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0142 GMT on 6 November in a shorter report on Romanov's speech renders the above two sentences as follows: "'Never before in the postwar decades has the atmosphere in the world been so tense as it is now.' He said: If the United States deploys new missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union will adopt a series of irreversible counter-measures. In addition to the deployment of operational-tactical missile complexes on the territory of the GDR and the CSSR, the Soviet Union will take other measures. It will also be impossible to continue the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva."]

Romanov bitterly attacked the United States for "actually taking part in the war against Arab nations" and intervening in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, El Salvador and Grenada. In the present world situation, the Soviet Union is making unremitting efforts to reinforce its defensive capability, said Romanov, who is also a secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

He said healthy development of Soviet-Chinese relations is of major significance in the current international situation, but naturally it should not be at the expense of other countries. [The XINHUA Chinese report renders this passage as follows: "On Soviet-Chinese relations, Romanov stated: 'In the present international climate, an improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations would have great significance.'"]

Turning to domestic affairs, Romanov laid emphasis on further improvement of the Soviet economy and rational utilization of the present productive potentials and raw materials.

Observers here noticed that Soviet President Yuriy Andropov was absent from today's meeting in the Kremlin. Other Soviet leaders including Premier Nikolay Tikhonov were present.

ALIYEV DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO VIETNAM

OW050758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0052 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi, November 4 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet party and government delegation, headed by Geydar Aliyev, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, today concluded its visit to Vietnam. A joint statement issued at the end of the visit said both Vietnam and the Soviet Union will make great efforts to strengthen and develop their mutual relations on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Ignoring the tense situation caused by the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, the statement claims: "The root cause of the continued tension in Southeast Asia lies in the hostile policy of the hegemonist and imperialist forces, which is jeopardizing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and in the unceasing outside interference in the affairs of this region." The joint statement said the Soviet Union "totally supports" Vietnam's foreign policy. Aiming at the U.N. resolution calling for a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, the statement claimed that the two sides firmly "condemn the schemes of using the United Nations to cover up the constant interference" in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. Both sides expressed their support to the Phnom Penh Heng Samrin regime in grabbing a seat at the United Nations.

The Soviet party and government delegation arrived in Hanoi on October 27 on an "official visit." During its stay in Vietnam, Aliyev held talks with Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATIONS

Discuss PRC Consulate

OW041234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, had a friendly conversation here today with 61 Japanese guests from Nagasaki, thanking them for years of effort in promoting Sino-Japanese relations.

This Japanese delegation is here to promote the establishment of a Chinese Consulate General in Nagasaki. During the meeting Isamu Takada, head of the delegation and governor of Nagasaki, expressed again the hope that China would set up a Consulate General in his prefecture. Wang Zhen, also a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, promised to convey this fine aspiration to the relevant Chinese department. Han Kehua, director general of the China National Tourism Administration, was present on the occasion.

Meets 'Outcast' Delegation

OW070734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, had a cordial talk here today with a delegation from the Liberation League of Japanese "Outcast" Communities (tribesmen) led by Saichiro Uesugi, secretary general of the headquarters of the league.

There are some three million tribesmen in Japan. The league is an organization working for the improvement of the tribesmen's livelihood and against discrimination.

DPRK ISSUES STATEMENT ON BREAK WITH BURMA

OW051218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, November 5 (XINHUA) -- The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement today said that the Burmese Government's unilateral severance of diplomatic relations with the DPRK owing to the explosion in Rangoon is inappropriate. The DPRK hereby expressed its surprise and regret, it said. It declared that the DPRK has nothing to do with the Rangoon incident. It expressed the conviction that "truth will out as time flows."

The statement ended by saying that "the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will in the future, too, invariably develop friendly relations with the Burmese people."

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS RENMIN RIBAO DELEGATION

HKQ70851 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 83 p 6

[Report: "Kim Yong-nam, Member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, Meets RENMIN RIBAO Delegation"]

[Text] Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, today said that after Comrade Kim Il-song's return from his visit to China this June, he instructed the Secretariat to transmit a document to the lower levels educating the whole party as well as people throughout Korea in the necessity to continue the friendship between Korea and China from generation to generation.

This statement was made by Kim Yong-nam at a reception in Okryugwan given for the members of a RENMIN RIBAO delegation headed by Zhai Xiangdong. He said: The friendship between our two parties, two countries, and the people of both countries is not an ordinary friendship. The more frequent our contacts, the closer our ties and the more developed our friendship. The friendship between Korea and China, founded and nurtured by the leaders of our two countries, has today become a mighty surging torrent.

After the reception, Kim Yong-nam gave a luncheon in honor of the delegation. Among those present were Choe Chi-nam, deputy editor-in-chief of Korea's NODONG SINMUN, and Zong Kewen, Chinese Ambassador to Korea.

EC PRESIDENT THORN MEETS WITH LEADERS

Wan Li, Thorn Speak

OW041940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Gaston Thorn, president of the Commission of the European Community, said at a banquet he gave here this evening that his visit would give new impetus to the friendly cooperative relations between the European Community and China.

Thorn described his talks with Chinese Government officials as candid, friendly, warm and fruitful, saying that he felt there were bright prospects for relations between the European Community and China. Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council, said both China and the European Community have common aspirations for further cooperation in every field. He called for common efforts to push cooperation between China and the European Community to a new level. Wan Li said that although President Thorn's visit is short, it has been successful. He thanked Thorn for his efforts to promote friendly relations between the European Community and China. Among those present were Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and diplomatic envoys to China of member states of the European Community.

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW050738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, said today that a united and strong Europe is necessary for maintaining world peace. "We have all along hoped to see Europe get united and become stronger. We also hope that the European countries pursue a policy of independence," he said.

Deng Xiaoping said this in a meeting with President of the European Communities Commission Gaston Thorn and his wife. He noted China and European communities are both confronted with the task of how to cope with the turbulent world situation, a situation neither Europeans nor Chinese would like to see. "We all want a peaceful and stable environment," Deng added. He said China's way to stand up to the present situation is to strengthen itself, go ahead with its national construction and get rid of poverty and backwardness. "Our goal is to realize the four modernizations and our development has favorable conditions, notably the political stability and unity," he said.

President Thorn said Europeans also hope to have a Europe which acts in unison and is powerful, and expects the expanded China-EC relationship to help move the world toward stability. He said that the EC recognizes the Chinese Government as the sole legal government representing the Chinese people. "We will not have any official relations with Taiwan," he stressed. The EC president also explained his views on the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

At the end of the meeting, the Thorns thanked Deng Xiaoping for autographing their copies of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" presented by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Thorn told Deng that he would like to see the foreign language editions of the book as soon as possible. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0840 GMT on 5 November in its report on Deng's meeting with Thorn renders this passage differently, as follows: "Thorn told Deng that he would like to see the foreign language editions of the book as soon as possible and that he would also like to see a sequel to the 'Selected Works.' Deng Xiaoping, smiling, replied to his guests by stating that 'I hope you will find another opportunity to come and visit China again.'"]

China State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was also present. [The XINHUA Chinese version concludes: "Deng Xiaoping and Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, who was also present at the meeting, walked the guests outside the hall."]

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OWD51708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here this evening that relations between China and the European Community have a solid political basis and that both sides can establish good partnership in the economic field.

Speaking at a meeting with President of the EC Commision Gaston Thorn, Premier Zhao said that the friendly cooperative relations between a united and strong Europe and a prosperous and strong China will constitute an important factor in maintaining world peace and stability. Thorn expressed his agreement with Zhao Ziyang's view, saying that this would indeed be a decisive factor. Bilateral trade potential, technical exchanges and cooperation in the political and financial fields were very important, and economic relations between the two sides were mutually complementary, he added. Zhao described the relations between China and the European Community as good, adding that China was satisfied with them. Although China and the West European countries have different social systems, there is no fundamental conflict of interest. The Chinese side has always held that there exist many favourable conditions and broad prospects for the development of bilateral cooperation, he said. He noted that China and Western Europe each had their own strong points which could be combined, Western Europe having advanced technology and funds and China rich resources and vast markets so that to establish close economic relations met a reciprocal need. Zhao said that the Chinese side places hopes on such relations and that both sides should make joint efforts to increase their trade volume remarkably. While importing advanced technology from Western European countries, he said that China shall consider their needs in selling commodities. He hoped that the European Community countries would pursue more open policies in their technical transfer to China and offer more preferential treatment.

Both China and the EC Commission should adopt a long-term view in their mutual relations, Zhao said. Zhao also appreciated Thorn's new contributions in promoting relations between China and the European Community. Thorn invited the Chinese premier to visit the headquarters of the European Community at an appropriate time. Zhao accepted the invitation, saying "I would like very much to visit there."

Premier Zhao also exchanged views with Thorn on the Kampuchean issue and other international issues. The meeting took place in the State Guest House. Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet for Thorn, his wife and their party after the meeting. The guests will leave here tomorrow for Brussels via Hong Kong.

PLO DELEGATION CONTINUES PRC VISIT

Meets With Wan Li

OWO51453 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li said here today that the Chinese Government and people resolutely support the just cause of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Palestinian people under its Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. He made this statement at a meeting here this afternoon with a high level political delegation of the PLO headed by 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member and director of the Department of People's Organization.

Wan Li welcomed the delegation sent by 'Arafat during most difficult times for the Palestinian people's struggle. He asked the delegation to convey the sincere greetings and good wishes of the Chinese Government and people to Chairman 'Arafat. Noting that the Chinese Government and people pay close attention to the developments in the Lebanese city of Tripoli, he spoke highly of 'Arafat's speech the day before yesterday appealing to all sides to train their sights on the Zionists. "We sincerely hope that the PLO will improve its internal unity and the unity with the Arab countries and all other justice-upholding peoples to deal with hegemonism and Israeli policies of aggression and expansion," he said. Wan Li said to the delegation: "Your struggle is arduous and tortuous, but justice is on your side. Persistence means victory. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, support you and all justice-upholding people in the world will also side with you."

Ahmad thanked the Chinese for their warm reception, saying that China's support inspired them greatly. The revolutionary course is tortuous. Despite difficulties in their struggle they are determined to persevere until the final victory is won, Ahmad added. This morning Vice Foreign Minister Wen Yezhan held talks with the delegation and both sides exchanged views on the present Middle East situation.

Wu Xueqian Banquet Speech

OWO41354 Beijing XINHUA in English 1333 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- China reaffirmed its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its struggles here today.

Speaking at a banquet given in honor of a high-level PLO political delegation, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said the Chinese Government and people firmly support the PLO and their just struggles. The PLO, which was born and bred in struggle, forms the core of the leadership of the Palestinian people in their efforts to restore their national rights, and is also a major force amongst the Arab nations in opposing aggression and expansion of Israel, he said. Wu extended a warm welcome to the delegation headed by 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member and director of the Department of People's Organization, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. He asked that his greetings be conveyed to Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and other Palestinian leaders and people.

He said that Israel, with the support of the United States, continues its aggression against and expansion into the Arab countries, brutally trampling the national rights of the Palestinian people and aggravating the tensions and turbulence in the Middle East. The heroic Arab people and Palestinian people have launched a tit-for-tat struggle with the Israeli aggressors under extremely difficult and complicated conditions, he said. In the fighting that followed Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year, he said, the Palestinian armed forces and people dealt a heavy blow to the aggressors and thwarted Israel's plot to wipe out the Palestinian resistance movement by force, thus winning the sympathy and support of the world community.

Wu Xueqian said that in face of the current grave situation, it is of particular importance for the PLO to enhance its internal unity, the unity with Arab countries and the unity with all peace-loving countries and people. At the UN international conference on the question of Palestine held in Geneva last summer, 'Arafat raised the call to unite until final liberation and victory. This demonstrated the unswerving faith of the Palestinian people, Wu said. Wu Xueqian expressed the belief that all the factions of the PLO would, in accordance with the aspiration of the Palestinian people, take the nation's overall interest as the major concern, dispel their differences through democratic dialogue and unite to realize their common aim. Wu Xueqian restated China's strong condemnation of Israel's policy of aggression and expansion, and opposition to the superpowers' rivalry in the Middle East. "We shall, as always, stand by the side of the Palestinian people and the people of all the Arab countries. As always, we hold to the belief that the Palestinian people will win the final victory, no matter how hard your struggle will be," Wu said.

In his speech, delegation leader Ahmad outlined the latest developments in the Middle East. He said that Palestinian revolutionary forces in Tripoli and other places in northern Lebanon are subjected to encirclement from land, sea and air. Enemy forces have cut off the Palestinians' supply of weapons, food and clothing and have tried to wipe out them out by military means. "Confronted with such a grave situation," he said, "we will never surrender to imperialism and its agents. Led by Commander-in-chief Yasir 'Arafat, the Palestinian people are resolved to smash all conspiracies and surmount all difficulties. We will continue to press ahead and have confidence in victory, whatever the difficulties and sacrifices." Ahmad thanked the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people for supporting the Palestinian people in their struggle. He said that the Palestinian people have friends all over the world, and that this greatly encourages them in their struggle against imperialism and its agents.

Also present at the banquet were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Wen Yezhan and Shahir Mohammad, deputy head of the PLO Mission in Beijing.

COMMENTARY VIEWS STRUGGLE AGAINST SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

06040001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 GMT 31 Oct 83

[XINHUA commentator's commentary: "Struggle Against Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Oct (XINHUA) -- Since the focus of the work of the whole party has been shifted to developing the socialist economy, the CPC Central Committee has on many occasions put forward this proposition: While building a highly developed socialist material civilization, we must also strive to build a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization. This strategic principle for building socialism with Chinese characteristics has a bearing on the success or failure of socialism.

In the past few years we have made fairly great achievements in building a spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core. There has been a turn for the better in the party's work style and in the code of social conduct; large numbers of models have emerged on all fronts; millions upon millions of people have been studying hard in order to reinvigorate the Chinese nation and to make themselves a generation of new people with ideals, moral integrity, culture, and a sense of discipline. However, some people on the ideological fronts, such as the theoretical, and literary and art circles, have used their unhealthy or harmful ideas, works, and performances to spread spiritual pollution to corrupt people's souls. The essence of spiritual pollution is the spreading of all kinds of decadent ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and of a lack of confidence in socialism, communism, and the leadership role of the Communist Party.

Literature and art have a great influence upon people's ideology. At the forum on problems on the ideological front held in 1981 at the suggestion of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and presided over by Comrade Hu Yaobang, leading comrades of the party Central Committee made a timely criticism of some unhealthy, passive, and harmful phenomena in the literary and art circles, the bourgeois liberalization tendency of some people, and the slackness and weakness in leadership on the literary and art front. Since the forum, the masses of literary and art workers, like the comrades on all fronts, have responded to the call of the party Central Committee and made positive contributions to promoting a socialist spiritual civilization. Literary and art creations have made marked progress in expanding the scope of reflecting real life and expressing art. Many good socialist works that reflect a sense of the times have emerged and they have been welcomed by the party and the people. The achievements of the literary and art front are significant, but on the other hand, as was pointed out by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his speech at the meeting marking the centenary of the birth of Lu Xun: "Some of our party's fundamental and important opinions have not aroused the full attention of the literary and art circles;" the ideological confusion in literature and art, the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization, and the tendency toward commercialization of spiritual products, in complete disregard of their effect on society, have continued to exist in some comrades, and in certain respects they are expanding. Through various channels, spiritual pollution of all descriptions is poisoning our society and corrupting people's thinking, and is especially corrupting the souls of young people.

Some literary and art works have abstracted human nature and humanism, distorted socialist human relationships, distorted history, and blurred the line of demarcation between enemies and friends; some works have spread doubts concerning socialism and Marxism; some works have publicized nihilistic, ultra-individualistic and anarchistic tendencies; some works have vigorously advocated the decadent sentiments of pessimism and world-weariness, advising people to seek spiritual refuge in religion; other works are of a low-class and indecent nature, in flagrant violation of fundamental social morality.

Some articles on literary and art theory or on literary and art criticism have made no effort to criticize and help overcome unhealthy tendencies in literary and art creation. Instead, they have created and spread all kind of fallacies to encourage such tendencies. For example, some people have advocated that literature and art should turn their back on reality and that the more literature and art are divorced from reality and politics, the better; some people have claimed that only abstract human nature is the motive force for developing literary and art creations; some people have also talked about the problem of "socialist alienation," regarding what they believe to be a so-called human "alienation" under the conditions of socialism as the main theme of literary and art creation; some other people have the greatest esteem for the "modern school" of the West, but negate or devalue China's revolutionary literary and art traditions led by our party since the May 4th Movement, especially since the 1930's and the Yanan forum on literature and art. All these fallacies have created ideological confusion among the people and have polluted their souls.

The reasons behind these problems are complex. The most important reason of all is the fact that certain literary and art workers and theoretical workers, who have been seriously divorced from life and the masses and for years have ignored the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, have come to the wrong conclusions, and become skeptical of the four basic principles and have wavered, without fully realizing the gratifying situation that has appeared since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and without a correct understanding of the mistakes in our past work. Some people, while paying no attention to our country's great historic changes since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the unusually excellent situation since the founding of the republic, have fixed their eyes on our society's "dark side" and foreign countries' "fashionable" stuff and then, making frivolous remarks, began to spread pessimistic and despondent feelings among other people. Certain leading comrades on the ideological front, not fully aware of such erroneous tendencies and the spiritual pollution they have caused, and being lax and impotent both in ideology and deeds, have failed to make powerful, Marxist criticism against these tendencies and failed to make the necessary measures to stop them.

Although there is only a small number of people causing spiritual pollution, the danger they cause must not be underestimated. Spiritual pollution, of which capitalist ideology is the core, is diametrically opposed to socialist spiritual civilization, which has communist ideology as its core. The greatest danger posed by spiritual pollution lies in its impact on the four basic principles, which are the pillars on which our country is founded. If such pollution is allowed to spread unchecked, it certainly will bring calamity to the country and the people. For this reason, Communist Party members, CYL members, and the broad masses of people of all fronts must take a clear-cut stand and fight against spiritual pollution. The most important means for eradicating and preventing spiritual pollution is to correctly carry out criticism and self-criticism with the powerful weapon of Marxism.

The issue at present is, first of all, to resolve the problem of daring to criticize. Historical experience shows that, proceeding from a wish for unity, the Marxist way of carrying out criticism and self-criticism to achieve a new unity on a new foundation is highly effective in combating erroneous ideas within the party and among the people. Over the past several years, however, whenever criticism was mentioned, it was interpreted by some people as something which was "leftist", "a cudgel for hitting people," or "a violation of the double-hundred policy." Some of our comrades were also frightened by such labels. The fact is, criticism and self-criticism, if applied correctly, precisely demonstrate the adherence to, and the embodiment of, the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred of schools of thought contend." How can the party and the people not criticize the spiritual polluters who have made so much erroneous criticism against the party and the socialist cause and said so many things in violation of the four basic principles? Leading comrades of the party committees at all levels, all Communist Party members, and all comrades who have a sense of responsibility must step forward courageously, take up the weapons of criticism and self-criticism, and fight bravely against all forms of spiritual pollution.

To carry out criticism and self-criticism, we must study Marxism-Leninist-Mao Zedong Thought. At present, emphasis must be given to studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," because it is the development of Mao Zedong Thought during the new historical period. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" not only have criticized the "leftist" mistakes within the party in those days, they also criticized in a timely manner the germinating rightist mistakes that violate the four basic principles, analyzed these mistakes from a scientific approach, and reminded the whole party and the whole country that, while rectifying "leftist" mistakes and implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world, it is necessary to guard against and oppose erroneous rightist trends of thought and resist the inroads of capitalist ideas from the outside. These writings of Comrade Deng Xiaoping are our powerful weapon to fight spiritual pollution.

While fighting spiritual pollution, it is necessary to uphold the spirit of seeking truth from facts and to analyze facts in a scientific manner. Principled mistakes must be dealt with by means of criticism and self-criticism. Criticism must be entirely reasonable. It should not be conducted as the so-called criticism in the past, which was simplistic, one-sided, brutal, and excessive. Comrades participating in discussion and criticism must, first of all, thoroughly study the problems to be criticized. The problems should neither be diminished nor wilfully exaggerated. When facts do not constitute a problem, it should be so stated; but if they do, they should be dealt with accordingly. In short, the seriousness of a problem should be assessed as truly as it is. If the basic trend is correct, this trend should be reaffirmed; if a certain part is improper, it must be criticized. When making criticism, our attitude should be that of helping those criticized. We must give those comrades who have made mistakes time to think and must allow them to make fair and reasonable reply so that they can clarify their stand and the facts. We should particularly welcome them to make sincere and serious self-criticism. When they have criticized themselves, we should not continue picking on them.

COMMENTARY ON PARTY RECTIFICATION URGES STUDY

OW041149 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1505 GMT 3 Nov 83

[XINHUA commentator's article: "The First Step To Take in Party Rectification Is To Study Documents Well"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Nov (XINHUA) -- Party rectification, for which the whole party and the people across the country have longed, is beginning. This means that, in accordance with the requirements set by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, leading bodies of the party in all localities, departments and army units are organizing members of their subordinate party organizations at various levels to study "Essential Reading for Party Members," examined and approved by the party Central Committee. This is an important step in the work of party rectification as a whole. We must take this step successfully and make a good start in party rectification; moreover, we must take every step successfully, from beginning to end, in order to live up to the expectation of the party and the people.

Why should it be necessary to attach so much importance to studying the documents on party rectification? This is because, if we fail to study these documents well, we shall not be able to know what should be rectified and how to do it, have confused ideas about the basic principles, tasks, policies, measures and methods for party rectification, and not be able to grasp them -- all these are questions of fundamental importance. For example, the party Central Committee's "decision" stipulates four tasks for party rectification -- achieving ideological unity, rectifying party style, strengthening discipline and purifying party organizations. If we do not study the documents, there will be no basis for achieving ideological unity and no standards for rectifying the party style, strengthening discipline and purifying party organizations.

Then, we may take a roundabout course in party rectification or do it perfunctorily. That is why studying the documents on party rectification is the first step to take in this regard, an important part of party rectification itself. It is necessary to study well the documents on the subject in order to do a good job in party rectification.

This party rectification is to be carried out by stages and in groups, from the Central Committee to the primary party organizations, or from the higher levels to the grassroots. The rectification of each party organization should be conducted from higher to lower levels -- which should start with its leading body and leading cadres and then involve rank-and-file party members. Therefore, leading cadres are first required to thoroughly study the documents on party rectification. Only when the leading cadres have studied these documents, will they be able to encourage the masses to do so, to lead the work of party rectification in their units and to develop this work in the correct direction.

During party rectification, it is necessary to carry out Marxist education throughout the party. All party members, especially leading party cadres at various levels, should raise their political consciousness, conscientiously accept party education and remold themselves. With a high political consciousness, a party member can set demands on himself, according to the requirements for party members, examine himself, while criticizing others, and carry party rectification through to the end in accordance with the requirements set by the party Central Committee. We believe that, in response to the call of the party Central Committee, all party comrades, especially leading party cadres at various levels, will certainly gain a new understanding of the responsibilities on their shoulders and of what consciousness they should have as a party member.

In addition to "Essential Reading for Party Members," which has already been announced by the Central Commission to ensure day-to-day leadership in guiding party rectification, the central authorities will compile and publish "A Concise Edition of Important Documents Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee" and "Comrade Mao Zedong on the Party's Style of Work and Party Organization." These three books, as well as the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," are important documents we must study in the course of party rectification. We believe that all comrades in the party will definitely be able to assiduously study these important documents, let the study of these documents run through the entire process of party rectification, and triumphantly fulfill all the tasks of the current party rectification drive, by profoundly grasping the spiritual essence of these documents.

YU QIULI URGES STUDY OF RECTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

OWO50847 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1149 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing 3 Nov (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, pointed out that systematic study of the party rectification documents is a matter of utmost importance in carrying out party rectification well.

At the enlarged party committee meeting of the General Political Department held yesterday to relay and implement the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Yu Qiuli stressed that the party rectification documents decided on by the party Central Committee represent an ideological and theoretical weapon to carry out party rectification. If we are to fulfill the tasks of party rectification, that is, achieving ideological unity, rectifying the party's style of work, strengthening discipline and purifying party organizations, we must study well and master these weapons. He said that only by organizing the entire party membership to study the party rectification documents well, enhancing their ideological and political awareness and strengthening their ability to distinguish between right and wrong will we be able to expose and overcome the problems of impurities in ideology, style of work and organizations, to identify and sort out those people who oppose and harm the party, particularly the three types of persons, and eliminate thoroughly and resist effectively spiritual pollution.

Comrades attending the meeting analyzed the situation of the General Political Department's party organization in accordance with the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification. Summing up the opinions of meeting participants, Yu Qiuli pointed out that studying the party rectification documents and strengthening ideological education are basic requirements as well as important conditions for party rectification. Systematic study of the party rectification documents should be regarded as an important stage at the beginning of party rectification and be arranged accordingly. We must exert ourselves to study the documents. We must avoid perfunctoriness, foremost avoiding perfunctoriness in studying the documents. As for the methods of study, we may study the documents and discuss them as we go along, with emphasis on grasping the essence of the documents. At the beginning, we need not be impatient about applying the documents to our individual or unit problems. We should, through studying the documents, have the vast number of party members thoroughly understand the great importance of the party rectification, comprehend and master the guiding ideology of the party rectification, understand the basic principle, tasks, policies and measures for the party rectification, be clear about the requirements to be a qualified party member and enhance their awareness for participating in party rectification. Yu Qiuli stressed that if we did that well, we would have a good start in party rectification and provide an important guarantee for the smooth progress of party rectification.

ZHU MUZHI ON ELIMINATING SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK041337 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 83 p 3

[Report by Chang Shaoyang and Wang Xincun: "At a Forum of Delegates From the Cultural Circles Attending the 10th Trade Union National Congress, Zhu Muzhi said: It is Necessary To Take Measures To Eliminate Spiritual Pollution in the Cultural Circles"]

[Text] On 31 October, the Ministry of Culture invited delegates from the cultural circles attending the 10th Trade Union National Congress to a forum. At the forum, the minister of culture, Zhu Muzhi, indicated that vigorous measures would be taken to eliminate spiritual pollution in the cultural circles.

Zhu Muzhi said that the manifestations of spiritual pollution can be divided into two principal types. The first deviates from the Marxist principles theoretically by publicizing in abstract terms various viewpoints, such as the value of man, humanitarianism, and the so-called socialist alienation; the second spreads through literary and art works or performances things which are obscene and pornographic, which highlight homicide and horrors, and which are absurd and fantastic, as well as advocating the decadent and dissipated bourgeois way of life. These two types of pollution are very harmful. Spreading obscene things, homicide, and absurdities has an extensive influence and obvious evil consequences, but it is relatively easy to see through it. However, publicizing the value of man, humanitarianism, and alienation is difficult to see through and it has a more profound influence. The question now lies in the fact that quite a few comrades fail to soberly and sufficiently understand this spiritual pollution. Some of them even hold that these things are a manifestation of ideological liveliness. In fact, these things spread a lack of confidence in socialism and the party and publicize the reactionary and decadent ideology of the bourgeoisie and the other exploiting classes. This has a great bearing on the issue of educating a new generation and on the destiny of the party and state.

He also said that, with respect to the spiritual pollution in the cultural field, the leading bodies in the cultural departments have been weak and slow in reacting. It is hoped that all comrades will help us inspect our work. We shall adopt vigorous measures to eliminate spiritual pollution and, through examining and summing up our work, explore a new way of enlivening cultural and artistic undertakings and opening up a new situation in culture and art.

About 20 delegates attending the forum took to the floor one after another. They spoke in glowing terms about the noble duty of cultural workers in eliminating spiritual pollution and exposed and criticized the phenomena of spiritual pollution in the cultural circles. The director of the Changchun film studio, Sun Yu, said: Now, literary and art workers do not plunge into the thick of life as much as before. In the past, before making a film, we made a point of going to the lower levels to observe and learn from real life. Now, this process has often been discarded, thus blocking the source of life. This has resulted in a few films being seriously divorced from life. Some time ago, the film circles made a few bad films and even films that exerted a very bad influence. For example, the film "Unrequited Love" was made by the Changchun film studio. The head of the Wuhan talking and singing troupe, Xia Yutian, pointed out that literary and art workers are also confronted with the question of improving the quality of their ranks. We should not be lured as soon as there are any temptations. It is highly improper for engineers of the soul to be polluted and even to sell their own souls. Liu Ai, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Ding Qiao, vice minister of culture, also spoke at the forum.

DENG LIQUN COMMENTS ON ELIMINATING SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

OW050918 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia and Southern Pacific 0900 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] During a recent meeting with a foreign correspondent, Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, commented on the eradication of spiritual pollution and rectification of the CPC.

Answering questions raised by an ASSOCIATED PRESS reporter, Deng Liqun said: The problem of spiritual pollution was raised a long time ago, but the issue was not attended to until recently. It is a problem closely related to major rectification of the CPC, because the primary task of party rectification is to achieve consensus, which cannot be achieved without eradicating spiritual pollution.

Deng Liqun said: There are several major categories of spiritual pollution. The first category includes anything that is obscene, barbaric and reactionary. The second category includes that which is of low taste in artistic performance -- that which is repulsive, not esthetic. The third category includes that which encourages personal comfort, individualism, anarchism, liberalism and the like. The Chinese Constitution clearly prescribes that each citizen has his rights and also his obligations. That is to say an individual is not allowed to encroach upon collective, social and state interests. The fourth category includes ideas expressed in writing or speech that denigrates our country's social system, which has been clearly prescribed in the Constitution. Deng Liqun added: While the first category involves criminal law and must be dealt with according to law, the other three categories are ideological issues, which can only be resolved by means of education, criticism and self-criticism.

Answering a question on party organization during the course of party rectification, Deng Liqun said: From an organizational point of view, party rectification means that those elements who have harmed the party's interests gravely must be expelled from the party. He said: To do a good job in rectifying the party and eradicating spiritual pollution, the Central Committee has instructed us that it is necessary to combat weak and lax leadership, which means insufficient knowledge of the danger caused by those who have harmed the party's interests, insufficient knowledge of the importance of eradicating spiritual pollution, and indecision. That is to say that the rightist tendency must be combated.

Deng Liqun said that during the course of party rectification only a small number of party members would be expelled from the party and that the overwhelming majority of party members would be helped to heighten their political consciousness and party spirit through ideological education, including criticism and self-criticism.

He said: Some of our foreign friends worry that party rectification might be out of control or carried out superficially. They also worry that something like the Cultural Revolution might be repeated during the rectification. He said: Most of the cadres who are leading the party rectification are victims of the Cultural Revolution. That means they would absolutely not resort to what they would not have others do to them.

Commenting on the internal causes of spiritual pollution, Deng Liqun said: We have established a socialist system in which the exploiting class no longer exists as such; but the influence of the old society is still widespread and has even developed recently. Foreign influence is also one of the causes of spiritual pollution. We admit that salient successes have been achieved in opening up our country to the outside world, but new problems have also cropped up. For this reason, it is necessary to educate the Chinese party members and cadres who have been influenced by foreign countries. The policy of opening up to the outside world, however, will not be affected or stopped by eradicating spiritual pollution. Our task of eliminating decadence will only further promote our economic and cultural exchange with foreign countries. We always say that we must be discriminating about the West. That means we will accept what is good, but will reject what is bad. Even what is good and advanced will only be accepted in the light of China's situation and will not be copied mechanically. We will continue to adhere to this policy. We believe that the path we have chosen will become broader in the days to come.

XING BENSI RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON ALIENATION

HK060001 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 83 p 5

[Article by Xing Bensi: "The Alienation Issue and Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] The party Central Committee recently put forward the question of opposing and eliminating spiritual pollution. This was extremely timely. There have indeed existed serious phenomena of spiritual pollution on the ideological front in recent years. Every comrade on the ideological front has the duty to actively take part in the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution.

An important expression of spiritual pollution on the theoretical front consists of proclaiming that alienation exists in socialist society and talking a lot about abstract humanitarianism in connection with this alienation issue. After the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since 1980, there has been a very lively discussion in ideological and theoretical circles about humanitarianism and alienation. According to incomplete statistics, over 600 articles discussing these issues have appeared in newspapers and publications since 1978. Some of these articles write in a general way on alienation in socialist society; however, it is a fact that the viewpoint of certain articles on this alienation is very conspicuous. This conspicuous viewpoint is expressed in concentrated form in three aspects: 1) Holding that alienation exists in every sector in our country's socialist society; there is alienation not only in ideology but also in politics and even in economics. Some articles hold that, "In the past we did many stupid things in economic construction due to our lack of experience and our failure to understand socialist construction -- this realm of necessity -- and in the end we ate our own bitter fruit; this is alienation in the economic field. Due to the fact that democracy and the legal system were not on a sound basis, the people's servants sometimes made indiscriminate use of the powers conferred on them by the people and turned into the people's masters; this is alienation in the political field, also called alienation in power. As for alienation in the ideological field, the most typical example is personality cult, which is similar in some respects to the alienation in religion criticized by Feuerbach." 2) Holding that labor alienation still exists in our socialist society. There is no difference between this labor alienation and capitalist society. 3) What are the causes of the socialist alienation in our country?

One view is that forms of feudal relations still exist in certain links in the super-structure; another view is that the cause is rooted in the socialist system itself. The above-mentioned situation shows that the preaching of "socialist alienation" has already become a relatively outstanding issue on our country's ideological front at present.

Preaching "socialist alienation" does not accord with the meaning contained in the concept of alienation applied by Marx in the past. Marx spoke not only of labor alienation but also of state and other alienations. However, in his early period Marx talked most about labor alienation, especially in the "Manuscripts on Economics and Philosophy for 1844." The labor alienation Marx spoke of was dealt with in four aspects: 1) The alienation of laborers from the products of their labor, meaning that the products produced by the laborers were transformed into commodities and became an alien force, and the more products the workers produced, the poorer they became. 2) The alienation of the process of labor; this was shown in the past that, as far as the laborers were concerned, labor was an external thing, and the workers could not feel any pleasure in their labor and only felt free after release from labor. 3) The alienation of human nature; men's activities became just a means to preserve personal existence, and man degenerated into an animal. 4) Alienation in relations with fellow men; this meant that some people who were separated from and unengaged in labor had the right to dispose of labor and its products, while those within and engaged in labor had no such rights. A hostile relationship developed between people in these two categories.

Alienation was a strict concept applied by Marx when analyzing the antagonistic relations of capitalism. When we apply this concept, we should preserve its original features and scrupulously abide by its intensions and extensions. Marx seldom applied the concept of alienation in his later period. We cannot say that alienation is a basic concept of Marxism. Otherwise, we cannot explain why Marx does not mention alienation again in some of the important works of his mature period. Although he used it in several places in "Capital," alienation still cannot be described as a basic concept of Marxism. In applying the concept of alienation in "Capital," Marx was similarly explaining the antagonism between laborers and property owners under the capitalist system. Differing from his early period, the concept of alienation applied by Marx then had shaken off the traces of Feuerbach's humanism and turned into an explanation of the scientific notion of surplus value. For Marx, alienation was a historical category, not a universally applicable concept. Marx never said that alienation existed in socialism. Respecting Marx means respecting the strict provisions set by Marx in applying the concept of alienation; we cannot change its intensions and expand its extensions in an arbitrary way to suit our needs.

Preaching the concept of "socialist alienation" does not accord with our socialist practice of today. This certainly does not mean denying certain defects and shortcomings in our society discussed by certain articles; the question is that of how to generalize these defects and provide a scientific explanation for them. We should not evade phenomena that exist in socialist society such as bureaucratism and malpractices; we should face them squarely and take a series of measures to solve them, such as carrying out consolidation, reforms, party rectification and so on. This is a positive attitude. However, it is negative feelings that are expressed in certain articles. True, major mistakes have been made in work since the founding of the state as a result of erroneous "leftist" ideological guidance; in particular, the "Great Cultural Revolution" caused us major damage. It should be realized that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has resolutely brought order out of chaos, shifted the focus of work to socialist construction, and also formulated a whole series of correct principles and policies and done a lot of work benefiting the country and the people. Although there are still shortcomings and difficulties, the general situation is developing in a good direction; this is the general trend. People who preach that there is alienation in socialism take an incorrect view of our shortcomings of today, and see them in a pessimistic light.

It is improper to apply alienation to explain certain existing phenomena. This is because to apply alienation and even labor alienation to explain bureaucracy, malpractices in the party, and so on, will give people the idea that there are problems in the socialist system itself, and thus give rise to doubts and dissatisfaction at socialism. Some people go so far as not only describing certain of our defects and shortcomings as alienation, but even holding that the socialist system itself will produce alienation. No matter what the intentions of its creators are, this extreme viewpoint actually causes consequences of doubting and negating socialism. Preaching "socialist alienation," far from helping to solve certain problems in socialist society, will actually cause ideological confusion. The party Central Committee is now taking steps to solve these problems, and an important task in this party rectification is to rectify unhealthy practices in the party. Some people hold that this party rectification is only aimed at solving the problem of people of three categories and eliminating spiritual pollution, and that the problem of correcting unhealthy trends in the party is no longer important. This is a misinterpretation. I believe that our party will certainly be able to make a success of rectification and of eliminating spiritual pollution. We have to do many things in carrying out reforms, including those in the economic field and the leadership setup, and they are all aimed at transforming phenomena of backwardness that exist in society. We will have to do a lot of arduous work in order to reach the predicted goal; the problem cannot be solved by talking about alienation.

Many of the articles that preach "socialist alienation" have a common ideal, which is: in politics, it is best not to have concentration of power; in economics, it is best to have absolute freedom (including free disposition of the products of labor, free choice of job, and so on); and in ideology it is best to have no bindings; otherwise they say that there is alienation in politics, economics, and ideology. This viewpoint in reality opposes a y form of authority and concentration. They can get by with saying this if the bad ideology and work style of certain people and excessive concentration of powers result in the servants of society turning into its masters. However, they are not right to say that concentration of powers is bound to lead to the phenomenon of alienation. This means opposing all authority and all concentration. If, in our great country with its 1 billion people, we do not stress the necessity of authority and concentration but instead have everyone going his own way and disorganized government, the country will be thrown into confusion. In the economic field, some people say that the laborers cannot yet dispose of the products of their labor with complete freedom, meaning that this is a kind of alienation and that it seems that, with alienation overcome, the laborers should be able to dispose of products is not only impossible today but will never be possible in the future either.

In discussing the question of "man" today, we cannot get isolated from practical society. Take freedom for example; freedom and necessity are a unity of opposites. There is no such thing as absolute freedom. Whatever the circumstances, man cannot do without society or his reliance on it. Man is also man within a certain social relationship, and is always constrained by this relationship. Marx therefore said that the nature of man is the sum of social relations. It is wrong to abstractly discuss man and his freedom in isolation from society. Some comrades have put forward the proposition that "man is the starting point of Marxism." This is a proposition of abstract humanitarianism, and a retrogression from Marxism to the humanism of Feuerbach. The starting point of Marxism is not "man" but society. Although this is only a difference of a word, it expresses the distinction between Marxism and the humanism of Feuerbach and the revolutionary change between historical materialism and previous views of history.

We should see the confusion caused in very many fields by the preaching of "socialist alienation." For instance, in literature and art circles, some people vigorously assert that there is alienation in socialism and propose that the expression of the alienation of people in socialist society should be a main theme; they babble that "reflections on the alienation of people in socialist society should imbue every field."

When a foreign correspondent suggested a parallel between the present situation and that preceding the anti-rightist struggle in 1957, novelist Deng Youmei, who was wrongly labelled a "rightist" at that time, said "If anyone should feel nervous, it should be me." But he didn't feel nervous in the least, he said.

Wang Meng, chief editor of journal PEOPLE'S LITERATURE, said that criticism was not a bad thing to a writer and he hoped it would become a regular practice from now on. He stated that criticism over cultural contamination was not directed against intellectuals. He said that the party's relations with the intellectuals have never been so good. The aim of clearing away cultural contamination was to enable writers to show a greater insight into life they dealt with and improve their artistic standards.

Deng Youmei said that criticism of works presenting the dark side of the present day life in an incorrect way did not mean that no more shortcomings and mistakes would be dealt with in future works. The point is that these should be presented in such a way as to impart to the readers a sense of force capable of overcoming them, he added. Writers listed as examples of cultural contamination in literature and art -- works spreading decadent ideas, ultra egoism and acts showing no regard for the society, rough and slipshod works, and artistic performances of bad taste and for money only.

Deputy editor-in-chief of the national literary gazette WENYI BAO Tang Dacheng said, apart from literature of vulgar taste generally recognized as bad, there is another kind, works that give "self expression," propagate egoism or encourage "number one first," ideas that are incompatible with socialist ideology. A foreign correspondent said: "Yes, that's what we call the 'me' generation."

When asked what effect the clearing away of cultural contamination would have on writers, Ai Qing said no writer would be ordered to lay down his pen for having written such works. However, they would need some help. It was necessary to point out their mistakes and tell them not to write those things again, he went on. Criticism would be in a comradely way. Ai Qing said yes to the question whether Chinese writers have enough freedom of writing, adding that nobody had ordered him what to write.

Wang Meng said he was writing a series of short stories, three of which had been published, on the country life in Yili in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. He said next year he would start work on a full-length novel about people's life and student movement in Beijing before the liberation in 1949.

Talking about cultural exchange between China and the rest of the world, Ai Qing, Wang Meng and others said that they believed the country would continue the policy of opening to the outside world. Tang Dacheng said, with regard to some foreign cultures, because of different national traditions and writers' world outlooks, in addition to different national conditions, some works might be appropriate in their own countries, but might not be so in China, if they were to be transplanted to China. China was following an open policy, he added. It needed to keep in touch with and study the world. Everything that is good, progressive, healthy should be studied. But even with the good works the correct approach was one of digest them rather than copy them. This was what the Chinese called "make things foreign serve China", the critic said.

BEIJING WRITERS DISCUSS SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

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[Text] Beijing, 4 Nov (XINHUA) -- More than 70 writers and critics in Beijing attended a discussion meeting called by the Chinese Writers Association today to exchange impressions gained from studying the documents of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Zhang Guangnian, chairman of the meeting, said: To develop socialist spiritual civilization, it is imperative to oppose bourgeois ideological influence and spiritual pollution.

Many comrades speaking at the meeting based themselves on the realities of the literary and art circles as well as on their personal experience. This was a common feature of their speeches. On behalf of Chinese Writers Association, Zhang Guangnian welcomed the writers and critics to offer criticisms and suggestions regarding the association and the question of party leadership over the entire literary front. He said: In the past 2 or 3 years, I have worked with you to develop socialist literature, but we have underestimated the seriousness of ideological chaos and spiritual pollution in literary and art circles, thereby relaxing in our struggle against bourgeois ideological influence. He said: While pointing out that the mainstream in literary and art circles is good or fairly good, the party Central Committee noted that quite a few serious problems exist in the literary and art sphere and that weakness and laxity exist in the leadership of literary and art matters and in party organizations in literary and art circles. Alarmed by this, we are called upon to lift our spirits, heighten our vigilance and solve existing serious problems. In his speech, Feng Mu talked about the Chinese Writers Association's leadership over literary creation and critics in recent years. He said: While unprecedented prosperity has emerged in literature and art in recent years, serious ideological chaos and spiritual pollution have also prevailed. Because of weakness, laxity and liberalistic style in our work, we have not regularly carried out Marxist criticism and self-criticism and the measures taken have not been effective. As a result, ideological chaos and spiritual pollution in literature and art have developed somewhat in a certain sense, instead of being completely eliminated. He said: The party Central Committee's criticism and reminder have prompted every one of our revolutionary writers and artists to think. The most important thing now is to apply ourselves to study by integrating theory with practice, sum up experience and continue to advance.

Comrades speaking at the meeting said that by thoroughly studying the documents, writers and artists will gradually improve their ability to distinguish right from wrong and heighten their sense of responsibility toward revolution. Wang Meng said: A socialist writer should guard against bourgeois ideological infiltration. He said that the issue of eliminating spiritual pollution on the literary and art front really shocked him and he will join the comrades in their study activities, use criticism and self-criticism as weapons and enhance his understanding. Deng Youmei said: Communist Party members are duty-bound to popularize communism and struggle against erroneous trends, but for years I have assumed a liberal attitude in this matter. When some erroneous theories and works showed up, I was not alert enough and even sympathized with them on certain issues. He pledged to intensify his study of Marxism and Leninism and foster a stronger party spirit. Li Ying said that literary and art workers should set for themselves the task of strengthening their Marxist conviction and seek the people's supervision and assistance once again. Everyone should understand their position and role and pursue morality in earnest. In this way the side issues in literature and art can be resolved.

When they discussed the issue of eliminating pollution on the literary and art front, the writers and artists expressed full confidence in the future of our contingent of writers and artists and our literature and art. Li Zhun said: It is necessary to eliminate pollution, and even more necessary to pay attention to enhancing consciousness and doing meticulous work to guide socialist literature and art on to a correct path.

He promised to engage in literary creation with a more positive attitude. Yang Mo hoped to see a change in the weak and powerless literary and art critics. She said: Both seedlings and weeds have grown in our garden of literature and art. The purpose of eliminating the weeds is to invigorate, not dampen, literary creation. She believed that a more prosperous scene is most certain to emerge in literature and art.

Other speakers at the meeting were Feng Zhi, Yao Xueyin, Wei Junyi, Cao Ming, Chen Rong, Li Guowen, Liu Zhen and Liu Xinwu. Chen Huangmei submitted a written speech to the meeting. Deng Ling, Ai Qing, Zang Kejia, Shu Qun, Wei Wei, Zhu Ziqi and others attended today's meeting.

RENMIN RIBAO: REMOVE SPIRITUAL POLLUTION FROM WRITING

HK041310 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 83 p 7

[Article by Deng Yizhong and Zhong Chengxiang: "Eliminate Spiritual Pollution, Strive To Portray New People -- A Talk Beginning With Projecting Images of New People in Some Literary Works"]

[Text] At the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forth the task of strengthening ideological work and eliminating spiritual pollution, which is of far-reaching significance to the strengthening of the party's ideological construction, the enhancement of the theoretical building of Marxism, and the prosperity of the socialist literary and artistic cause in our country. Here we would like to present some of our immature opinions on the portrayal of socialist new people in light of literary creation in the past few years.

More and more writers have engaged in portrayal of socialist new people since Comrade Deng Xiaoping, in his "Congratulatory Speech" to the fourth national congress of literary and art workers, appealed to our literary and art workers "to devote greater efforts to depicting and cultivating socialist new people." By presenting new people's "new" spirit in the socialist times, and their "vivid" characters, those emerging outstanding works which portrayed new people have strongly affected the vast member of readers and have been inspiring the broad masses of people to actively throw themselves into the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

However, it cannot be denied that our writers still fail to live up to the needs of the times and the expectations of the people in portraying socialist new people. There are still not enough works which, with tremendous inspirational power, can enhance the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people and youths and encourage them to devote their lives to the construction and the struggle in different realms throughout the country. Some writers do not have enthusiasm for depicting and singing the praises of the revolutionary history of the party and the people and their heroic achievements in the struggle for socialist modernization. In addition, some people are particularly interested in depicting the dark side of things, in spreading pessimism, or even in creating fiction which distorts revolutionary history and the realities of life. As for the portrayal of socialist new people, we still lack typical characters of socialist new people with real and lively dispositions. By the way, we have found in quite a lot of works two deviations unfavorable to the portrayal of new people with lively dispositions. On the one hand, while attempting to depict the lively dispositions of socialist new people, some of our writers have overlooked the socialist nature and special characteristics which should be attached to new people, that is, the characteristics for the dispositions of new people. Thus, these writers have artificially added to the complicated nature of the dispositions of new people without regard to the realities of life.

As a result, instead of depicting lively characters, they have indulged in pure fabrication, and have gone so far as to overcomplicate the dispositions and to spoil the images of new people. On the other hand, while emphasizing the characteristic of the dispositions of new people (their definite socialist tendency), some of our writers have repeated their past mistakes. As they have shown the tendency to oversimplify the dispositions of new people and to simply substitute some patterns for the dispositions of the characters in their works according to certain set concepts without regard to the realities of life, the artistic appeal of the images of new people has been weakened. These two deviations show that it is necessary to avoid overcomplicating the dispositions of the new people which may spoil their images, and to prevent the tendency of oversimplification in the portrayal of those socialist new people with lively dispositions. This is not only an important topic of the current study on literary and art theory but also a practical problem which badly needs to be solved in the practice of literary and artistic creation.

Marx and Engels held that one should not "understand the real man based on one's impression of man obtained from talks, deductions, imagination, and supposition," but should, by depicting "men who are engaging in real activities" and the "course of the actual life," "show the reflection of the life of man in the realm of ideology and the response of the latter to the former, all of which are in the course of development." Through analyzing and evaluating some writers' works, they elaborated over and over the necessity of portraying typical characters and depicting the characters' dispositions according to the true and thorough understanding of the relations in the real life, pointing out that a writer has to depict not only what but also how the characters do in their work, so as to present the reader with "a real 'this'," as Hegel put it. They pointed out that it is necessary to prevent, on the one hand, the "Schiller-type" tendency which tends to "turn the individual into a pure mouthpiece for the spirit of the times" through literary and artistic creation and, on the other, the tendency of "pernicious individualization" which tends to overcomplicate the dispositions of characters. Moreover, they clearly put forth that it is necessary to seek by every means a unification of a definite socialist tendency and the description of lively personality in the portrayal of the dispositions of characters. It is quite clear that this is exactly one of the important Marxist aesthetic principles which we should follow in portraying socialist new people today.

The portraits of socialist new people must first show a definite socialist inclination in connection with the characteristics of new people. This feature serves as the major aspect of the disposition of a character no matter how changeable and complicated it is. Here, the faith in the communist ideal and the socialist feature of the times which new people show are the most important factor. A work of such an essential feature can be regarded as "new" and as consistent with the characteristic for disposition. For example, as an innovator in the new times, Qiao Guangpu ("Director Qiao Assumes Office") is ambitious, upright, outspoken, resolute, persistent, and dauntless; another innovator, Deng Meng ("Thirty Million"), is the combination of staunchness and meticulousness and the integration of courage and a strategic mind. The dispositions, morals, and styles of these two characters are different. But both have the same faith and the matter-of-fact attitude. They show their faith in socialism and the socialist spirit. This is the exact reason why they are regarded as new people. In "The Wreath Laid at the Foot of the High Mountain," Liang Sanxi is a simple, honest, and loyal man, who is strict with himself and sincere to others. He seldom makes proud promises and, when disappointed, he has even planned to "quite the job." Jin Kailai is a simple, frank, and enthusiastic man. He grumbles sometimes and has also planned to quite the job... however, as soon as they are called up by the state to join the battle against the enemy, all grievances which they have expressed at ordinary times are immediately overwhelmed by their faith in revolution and their patriotic feeling resulting from their deep love for the party and people who have brought them up over the years. It is because the authors have truly displayed the vivid and complicated dispositions of all these new people in light of the realities of life that their works manage to give a feeling which is true, cordial, and convincing to the reader.

And, again, it is because the authors have accurately grasped the spirit of the times and have convincingly represented the brilliant ideal and morals of new people that their works can inspire and spur the reader. Thus it can be seen that the profound expression of the communist ideal and faith of new people and the spirit of the new times are a prime requirement for the portrayal of socialist new people.

It is precisely on this problem that there exist in some works mistakes to different degrees. There are several works depicting "young explorers," in which the authors attempt to portray subjectively some images of "new people," judging from their admiring tone. After reading these works, however, readers will inevitably doubt the ideals, beliefs, and spiritual state of these "young explorers." Because they either seek the "meaning of life" from religious doctrine ("When Sunset Clouds Are Disappearing"), or seek a way out of "human nature returning to nature" from Western idealist philosophy ("The Near Clouds"), or seek spiritual strength for pursuing egotism from social Darwinism ("On the Same Horizon"). As the guiding side of the character of these people deviate from communist ideology and socialist trend, they absolutely cannot be called socialist new people. What should merit our attention is that the authors, based on a wrong aesthetic appraisal of these people, treat the ugly as the beautiful and praise those things which should not be praised. This not only harms the building of socialist spiritual civilization, but also distorts our socialist reality and pollutes people spiritually in a serious manner.

There is another problem, that is, even some images in fine works can also be made more perfect if higher demands regarding the quality of socialist new people's character are placed on them. Liu Sijia in "Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, and Violet" is not worth the title of new people. At most he represents those people who are growing toward the goal of new people and his typical character has developed to a certain extent. After reading the novel, however, I feel that it depicts too few characteristics of the character of Liu Sijia, who grows up toward the direction of new people. For example, it gives too much detail on his squabble with Xie Jing, a woman deputy head of the motor transport corps, his apathetic attitude toward reality, and even his disillusion over this human world. Although this produces a special artistic effect in depicting the complexity of his character, this is somewhat inconsistent with his later heroic action of fighting a fire, due to the author's failure to depict on a high plane the "process of real life," in which Liu Sijia gradually turns toward the positive side. This does not mean that we cannot depict shortcomings of new people or of those who develop toward the goal of new people, or that depicting shortcomings goes against the characteristics of new people. This only means that there must be a "limit," namely a sense of propriety in art. Going beyond this limit, we will inevitably run counter to dialectics of life and logical development of character and harm the sense of beauty of an artistic image. This explains why some readers feel that there exists in Liu Sijia's character some indescribable things which make people unhappy. In the makeup of the appearance of Liu Sijia, many authors followed suit and created many images in the "Liu Sijia style." In their works, some people who are unconventional and unrestrained or even violate law or discipline in peacetime will without exception step forward bravely and become outstanding heroes at crucial moments of fighting against floods and providing disaster relief and fighting against ruffians. Obviously, there is artificial complexity and duality in the character of these people. As they lack the essential characteristics of new people, they are unable to play a social role in inspiring and educating the masses.

Of course, while laying emphasis on grasping the characteristics of new people, we must not neglect or hurt the living character of new people. If we say the character is the soul, then living character is the foundation. Without the soul, the foundation will be unstable.

Without the foundation, the soul will become untrue. Living character must be true character and the key to authenticity of character lies in truthful description of objective nature of character, namely, variety and complexity in human character (including feelings and mentality) which are formed in realistic relations. If new people have only one belief and have no unique sense of joy, anger, sorrow, and happiness, have no ardent feelings, and stay away from world affairs, they will become mouth-pieces of a belief and will be used to explain some political concepts. In this aspect, we must not forget and repeat our previous mistake of simplifying and idealizing the character of heroes and the mistake of making their character the same pattern.

In depicting the living character of socialist new people, we must, while grasping socialist tendency in character, accurately depict all fields of character. Taking the hero Achilles as an example, Hegel once said that only by depicting all fields, could the character of a person be vivid. All fields here mean people's shortcomings, mistakes, and wounds. Such descriptions are decided by life itself. No gold is pure and no human is perfect. People in real life are so, and people in literary works can and should be more epitomized and cannot be "upgraded" to such an extent as to be divorced from real life. We are now living in a new historical period in which the old is replaced by the new. Ideas, feelings, and behavior of socialist new people are the product of this special historical period (especially after experiencing the abnormal period of the 10 years of chaos) and complicated social relations. Fierce struggles between the dominant communist ideas and morality and other noncommunist ideas and morality can be found time and again. Truthfully and accurately depicting the characteristics of these struggles and pointing out the inevitable trend of the former defeating the latter will certainly enrich the colorful nature and features of the era of the character of socialist new people. Liu Maomei in "Anecdotes on the West Front," the "red girl" in "The Night in Yanerwo," and Li Xiaoyan in "This Miraculous Land" are commended by people because their character is full of varied nature formed in various fields. They have ideals, are active and progressive, and have their own shortcomings, or even mental wounds caused under special circumstances. Their character is "unitary complexity," just as Loethe advocated. This "colorful, three-dimensional character" with its own emphasis is truthful and believable as it has abundant social connotation and attractive artistic charm.

In giving expression to lively character of new people, we must, while grasping stability of character, pay attention to depicting development and changes of character. While the character of new people is varied, it is also developing. Marx once said that as people who reflect new economic formation and new social ideology "change themselves, they demonstrate new quality and develop and transform themselves in production so as to form new ability, new ideas, new ways of communication, new desires, and new languages." This development in the character of new people includes the process of continuously overcoming old ideas, morality, and traditions, namely, the process of development. Many successful works have paid attention to depicting the process of development of the character of new people. Authors of "Trouble Arises Within the Family" and "Girl Ming," have all talked about the deficiency of their own works as if by prior agreement. On the whole, the images of Fu Lianshan and Girl Ming are moving. The reason why there are still some untruthful and unbelievable traces of "idealization" lies mainly in the authors' failure to depict the process of development of the character of people who are becoming increasingly mature. The author of "Trouble Arises Within the Family" said: "I only depict the objective difficulties Fu Lianshan meets and fail to find out his subjective limitations. Such limitations of ideology, vision, knowledge, and professional ability make it impossible for him to have such 'magic power' as golden touch and getting instant results in curing diseases. He must undergo a complicated and painful process of development, continuously realize and make great efforts to get rid of previous limitations, and bravely march toward the future."

I have failed to depict the development of character in this process." This is indeed the wise remark of a writer who has experience in portraying the character of new people.

The lively character of new people can only be fully demonstrated in conflicts of social contradictions. In the great era of transformation in which we are living, social contradictions are very complicated and sharp. Although new people living in this era may have the same belief, they are taking a different road in life and their training and experiences are different, resulting in different features of character as demonstrated by them in resolving different social contradictions. In portraying images of new people, it is necessary to demonstrate new features of their character in conflicts of social contradictions. Only so can writers squarely face human life and open up to the future. In Jiang Zilong's writing, most "families of pioneers" demonstrate their lively, complicated, and clear character in conflicts of sharp contradictions between reform and conservation, hence showing their charm and inspiring people. In his "Enclosing Wall," Lu Wenfu has not directly depicted tremendous struggles but, through a trifle of building an enclosing wall, has depicted the sharp contradiction between the promotive strength promoting reforms and the habitual indolence in impeding reform and thus portrayed the living character of Ma Erli, a man of action. Contrary to these works, some works refuse to face reality but instead face their "ego." Divorced from social contradictions, they indulge in "minor sorrow and joy of ego" and the so-called "subconsciousness," deliberately create so-called complicated psychology and morbid mentality, and spread vacillating and pessimistic ideas to corrupt young readers. We must pay serious attention to this and resist and eliminate these passive things.

It is a hard and glorious task to portray images of socialist new people according to the aesthetic principle of Marxism on depicting character. This is not only a problem of artistic skill, but also a problem concerning the writers' world and aesthetic outlook and their summation, understanding, and appraisal of life. Only by adhering to the Marxist world outlook and by establishing a noble ideal of aesthetics can writers accurately grasp special features of socialist new people and sensitively find out their glamour. In writing works, writers must pay attention to real life. Only thus can they make artistic summation on the basis of plunging themselves into life and portray images of new people with lively character. The era and people call for creation of more images of socialist new people in literary works. Writers must advance despite difficulties, take up the important historical mission endowed by the new era; pay attention to eliminating spiritual pollution, and create more images of social new people with lively character.

ZHOU YANG CRITICIZED, MAKES SELF-CRITICISM IN INTERVIEW

OW060251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0918 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA) -- During an interview with XINHUA, Zhou Yang, chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, said at his residence today that he wholeheartedly supports the decision of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on party rectification and that he wholeheartedly supports the speeches at the session by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun. Their speeches were sincere and earnest, and they presented the guiding principles for full-scale party rectification.

He said: In his speech, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, on the one hand, stressed that party rectification must not be carried out superficially and that the question of the "three types of people" and party members who opposed the party lines, who violated law and discipline, and who sought private gains with their authority must be seriously investigated and handled.

On the other hand, he attached great importance to the elimination of spiritual pollution and criticized the seriousness of spiritual pollution among theoretical and literary and art workers. I was deeply touched by his speech and I felt my spirit buoyed up. I have greatly benefitted from the criticisms in the speeches by Comrade Hu Yaobang and other comrades at a meeting of the Central Advisory Commission. They sternly criticized me, but also helped me with warmth. Now I would like to comment on the relevant questions raised at the meeting.

After 2 years of hesitation [pai huai 1780 1773] and 4 years of efforts to set things right following the crushing of the "gang of four," and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country's economic and cultural construction have begun to follow the right path and a situation marked by stability, unity, and prosperity has appeared. It is doubtless that such an unprecedentedly gratifying situation must be fully reaffirmed. However, owing to the influence of various things left over by the old society, and particularly because of the "gang of four's" decade-long destruction, there is naturally still much room for improvement in many aspects of our work. There are also many problems within the theoretical, and literary and art circles that need to be resolved. Guided by the Central Committee's correct policies, we will resolve these problems step by step and through active and steady reform. As fighters on the ideological and theoretical front, we should, with great enthusiasm, propagate the new atmosphere on all fronts, study and answer the realistic and theoretical questions in real life so as to strengthen the people's confidence in building the motherland and realizing the four modernizations. However, in a long article I read at a symposium marking the centenary of the death of Marx, I inquired into the concept of "alienation." The issue of "alienation" is a relatively complex issue that needs to be discussed and it has been much discussed by scholars at home and abroad.

To understand this issue correctly, we must go through a process, and only then can we fully and accurately uphold the Marxist viewpoint and eradicate the bad influence of the bourgeois viewpoint. However, judged by the rash manner in which I presented the issue at that time and on such a solemn occasion, I was not modest and cautious enough. It was particularly improper for me to have stubbornly adhered to my views after some comrades in charge of theoretical and propaganda work voiced differing opinions. Now, when I review the article calmly, I can see its shortcomings. First of all, the dark sides of various natures in a socialist society were generalized and explained away by the very general term "alienation." Instead of helping people understand and resolve these issues, my article arbitrarily generalized the concept of "alienation." In particular, I did not pay proper attention to drawing a clear ideological line between Marxist and bourgeois views on this question. As a result, my paper was open to distortion and misuse by people with ulterior motives or antisocialist sentiments, and it also probably enabled some weak-minded and ideologically unsteady people to lose their confidence in the future of socialism and communism. Consequently, my way of presenting the concept of "alienation" in a socialist society caused some ideological and theoretical confusion. This is an issue to which I ought to have attached great importance, but that was precisely what I overlooked at that time. I should criticize myself on this point in the first place. Considering my influence within the literary, art, and theoretical circles, I feel deeply that I have disappointed the party and the people who gave me the mandate.

Zhou Yang continued: In his speech, Comrade Xiaoping considered the issue of "alienation" from an overall, strategic point of view. "Alienation" itself is a concept. Naturally, a concept must be clearly defined before a theoretical issue can be discussed, otherwise no discussion can begin. However the discussion of an issue cannot simply proceed from a concept and then go round and round within this concept. The correct way of thinking should be one that proceeds from reality and takes the whole situation into consideration, and only when the objective facts have been investigated and studied, and then assessed over and over again, can there be a fairly correct conclusion. Only when we have a firm grip on the correct way of thinking can we really become politically at one with the party Central Committee.

When we think, we must proceed from the consideration of the whole situation, and our ideas must also be examined by practice. When I discussed "alienation," I also intended to discuss it along with the reform that was underway. Since I knew very little about the actual situation and lacked genuine and in-depth research and analysis of what I saw and heard, I only knew that reform was necessary, but not how it proceeded, since I could not even come up with pertinent opinions, much less views that had been examined in practice. This shows that without investigation and study, good intentions and motives alone will get us nowhere. In the course of theoretical study and academic discussion in the future, we must emphasize the importance of investigation and study. If we find that our knowledge deviates from the principles and lines of the party Central Committee, we must, first of all, realize our inadequacy and then, in the spirit of holding ourselves responsible to the party and the people, make self-criticism on the one hand and welcome other comrades to criticize us on the other, and we must correct our mistakes while doing our work.

Regarding humanism, Comrade Zhou Yang said: I endorse Comrade Xiaoping's formulation on socialist humanism. Socialist humanism must be discussed within the context of the central task, namely, expanding socialist construction, and of the necessity to carry on class struggle, within certain limits, in a socialist society. Actual conditions with regard to the development of socialism and the possibilities and needs involved should also be taken into account. Otherwise, one would invariably discuss the issue in abstract terms and cause misunderstanding and distortion. As for bourgeois humanist ideas and humanists, they must be specifically analyzed because such ideas and thinkers play different roles at different times in different historical conditions. As for the kind of humanism talked about by bourgeois politicians, it is nothing but crocodile's tears. Of course, from an ideological point of view, the fundamental shortcoming of all forms of bourgeois humanism lies in the fact that they explain and interpret history with abstract concepts of human nature and humanism, and this idealistic way of thinking is diametrically different from Marxist ideology.

During the talk, Zhou Yang said the fundamental issue lay in his being unable to accurately estimate the situation in recent years. From the party's development and his personal experience, he deeply felt how the "leftist" tendency had gravely endangered the revolutionary cause, but he did not spend much time considering the serious influence of bourgeois ideas from the outside after the nation opened its door to the rest of the world. That was why he was unable to sum up historical experience comprehensively. Being preoccupied with opposing "leftist" errors, he overlooked the need to oppose rightist tendencies. Not only did he lack understanding and research of the serious spiritual pollution in the theoretical, and literary and art circles, he also underestimated the serious effects caused by spiritual pollution. That was why he rashly and imprudently published the article containing shortcomings and mistakes. That was a lesson he would never forget.

Comrade Zhou Yang pointed out with emotion that it is not at all easy to be a genuine Marxist and a thoroughgoing materialist. He said that to be so requires life-long hard work and struggle.

Toward the end of his talk, Comrade Zhou Yang told the reporter confidently that he believed the rectification of the party and the criticism and struggle against spiritual pollution would bring about a new party style and new standards of social conduct, and that socialist literature and art would become healthier and more flourishing.

CRITICISM OF ZHOU YANG TERMED 'SHEER NONSENSE'

HK050308 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1401 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Report by Chen Zhuoer: "He Jingzhi Says News of Criticism of Zhou Yang Is Sheer Nonsense" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- "The news that Zhou Yang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles, is being criticized is sheer nonsense, said He Jingzhi, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, to Chinese and foreign correspondents in Beijing this afternoon.

At the third forum on writers and journalists held by All-China Journalists Association, He Jingzhi said that it is normal for controversies to arise over differing opinions within the CPC and it is also natural to support correct ideas and to criticize wrong ones. He Jingzhi said that Zhou Yang remains to this day a respected veteran communist within the CPC and that he has held a leading position on the ideological front for quite a long time and has much experience. Like many other theoretical workers, Zhou Yang has been thinking and studying both the positive and negative experiences in the development of the socialist cause and has provided theoretical explanations. But his approval of the topic of "socialist alienation" in his article published in RENMIN RIBAO on 16 March has been criticized by many people inside and outside the party. Realizing that some people may attempt to use this problem to oppose socialism and our country and having studied a vast amount of data, Zhou Yang has started thinking about the problem again. He Jingzhi said: I think that Zhou Yang will draw a new conclusion.

He Jingzhi announced that what he said today is authoritative to a certain extent, as he had met Zhou Yang this morning and they talked about the problem.

DENG XIAOPING, OTHERS WRITE JOURNAL INSCRIPTIONS

OW041408 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] ZHONGGUO LAONIAN, China's first nationwide periodical designed for old readers, was inaugurated and circulated in October. Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote the title logo and Comrades Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Yang Shangkun, and Zhang Aiping wrote the inscriptions. In addition, Comrade Wang Shoudao wrote an article in lieu of the foreword. The article was entitled "Old But Vigorous, Work To Revitalize China."

HUANG HUANG ADDRESSES ANHUI PARTY MEETING

OW040425 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] At a work meeting of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee which ended today, Secretary Huang Huang of the provincial party committee said: There are various manifestations of spiritual pollution among theoretical and literary and art circles; furthermore, spiritual pollution has permeated many aspects of social life. If spiritual pollution is allowed to spread unchecked, it will bring calamity to the country and the people.

He said: Spiritual pollution has its objective causes. Subjectively speaking, however, the main cause is that some of our party organizations which have failed to exercise effective leadership over the ideological front generally lack understanding of spiritual pollution, pay no attention to it, and do not have the courage to tackle problems in this regard. A considerable number of leading party comrades have concentrated their attention on economic work to the neglect of ideological work. Some of them do not dare to tackle the problem of spiritual pollution because of lack of understanding of it, some are afraid to offend others or stir up a hornet's nest although they know well that such practice is wrong, others are afraid to make leftist mistakes against because spiritual pollution involves policy, and still others succumb to the unhealthy trend of resisting criticism.

Huang Huang said: It is the duty of the party committee to eliminate spiritual pollution. Leading comrades at various levels must take a clear-cut stand and resolutely overcome their softness, weakness, and laxness. Some clear manifestations of spiritual pollution must be banned immediately and eliminated completely. Party member-cadres of theoretical, literary and art, educational, journalistic, publishing, radio and television, cultural, political, and ideological departments should be organized to study and discuss the question of spiritual pollution, to conscientiously make criticism and self-criticism, to promote what is good and to criticize what is bad. Personnel should be organized to write quality articles that convince people by way of reason. In eliminating spiritual pollution, it is necessary to vigorously conduct five stresses, four beauties, and three loves activities, to energetically promote healthy socialist trends, and to guide people to make progress and contribute to the development of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Further Report

OW041231 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee held a work meeting from 27 October to 1 November to convey the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to seriously study the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification, as well as the important speeches delivered by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the above-mentioned session. Discussions were focused on the questions of party rectification, strengthening work on the ideological front, and the elimination of spiritual pollution. Plans for current work and next year's tasks were also formulated on the basis of the party Central Committee's decision.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of provincial party and government organizations, secretaries of prefectural and city party committees, commissioners, city mayors, secretaries of county party committees, secretaries of party committees of universities, responsible comrades of departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities, and responsible comrades of enterprises owned by the central government.

Provincial party committee Deputy Secretaries Yang Haibo and Wang Yuzhao spoke on the questions of strengthening work on the ideological front, eliminating spiritual pollution, and making a success of economic work on behalf of the provincial party committee. The meeting was presided over by provincial party committee Secretary Huang Huang. He also delivered a summing-up speech at the meeting.

In studying and discussing the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification and the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, the comrades participating in the meeting unanimously expressed support for the decision and speeches and vowed to firmly implement them.

After studying the decision, the comrades came to understand that the present party rectification will proceed from the top downward by stages and in groups. They said: The first-stage work, beginning this winter, will be the rectification of provincial-level party organizations, including the party organizations of the various departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus. This will be the first battle of party rectification in our province. Provincial-level party organizations should take the lead in doing a good job in party rectification to set an example to the whole province. The Standing Committee of the provincial party committee should be determined to play a leading role in studying the decision on party rectification and other important documents, in making criticism and self-criticism, in carrying out rectification and reform, and in proceeding with party rectification work, in accordance with the demands set by the party Central Committee, to fulfill the basic tasks as required. Units not included in the first-stage work should prepare well for party rectification instead of just waiting until the next stage begins. They should make proper arrangements now for the study, strengthen ideological and political work, wipe out all kinds of spiritual pollution, step up efforts to clear the party ranks of the three types of persons, investigate the current state of party organizations and party members, and put regular activities of party organizations on a sound basis. They should promptly deal with those party members who have made mistakes, and should not wait until party rectification begins in their respective units.

The comrades pointed out: It is imperative to fully complete the tasks of party rectification and see to it that an ideological unity is achieved, our style of work is rectified, our discipline is strengthened, and our organizations are purified. Throughout the whole course of party rectification, we must strengthen ideological education to raise the party members' ideological consciousness. Purification of party organizations is one of the major goals of the present party rectification. The three types of persons oppose the party and do it harm. Since they constitute a serious, hidden danger in our party, they must be completely eradicated from our party ranks. This is a key question concerning the purity of our party organizations. Leading party cadres at all levels must enhance their party spirit, resist interference by factionalism, and conscientiously grasp the struggle to clear our party ranks of the three types of persons.

Comrades attending the meeting unanimously pledged to triumphantly fulfill all the tasks in party rectification according to the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, and to guard against perfunctoriness. The meeting held: To strengthen the party's leadership over the ideological front, overcome the tendency of weak and slack leadership, and combat spiritual pollution of the bourgeoisie has become a pressing task for the whole party to face. At the recent 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping had seriously raised the issue of spiritual pollution on the ideological front. We must fully realize the necessity and urgency of eradicating spiritual pollution and strengthening our work on the ideological front, and regard the eradication of spiritual pollution as an important issue we must tackle in this party rectification drive.

The meeting analyzed the current situation on the ideological front in the province. It held: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the broad masses of comrades on our ideological front in the province have done a great deal of work in disseminating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and propagating the party's line, principles, and policies, in studying the new situations and problems in the development of socialist modernization, in promoting socialist civilization with communist ideas as the core, and in enriching socialist literature and art. The situation on the entire ideological front is excellent. While we fully realize our achievements and the favorable situation, we must also understand that there remain many problems in the theoretical, literary and art fields, and in other realms of the ideological front. Particularly, a sign of spiritual pollution exists on the ideological front in the province. For example, since the beginning of this year, some people in the theoretical field have talked glibly about the "value of man," "humanitarianism" and the so-called "alienation in socialism." Some people in the field of literature and art have also produced unhealthy performances and turned out literary and art works of poor quality, whipped up the evil trend of doing everything for the sake of money, and run counter to the principle of serving the people and socialism. The greatest harm of spiritual pollution is its opposition to the four cardinal principles. It will corrupt the people's soul and willpower and make some people doubt, or even negate, the party's leadership and the socialist road. If this situation is allowed to prevail unchecked, it would definitely harm the nation and the people.

Therefore, it is necessary to rapidly change this situation caused by weak and slack leadership, to combat the trend of liberalism, and to vigorously strengthen the party's leadership over the ideological front. Party committees at all levels must adopt effective measures to rapidly sort out capitalist ideas and other thoughts of the exploiting classes, and to combat spiritual pollution. They must clearly resist and eradicate all spiritual pollution, and wage their struggles from beginning to the end. Communist Party members in the ideological field, particularly those working at various leading posts, must hold aloft the banner of Marxism and socialism and stand in the forefront of the struggle. All Communist Party members must strengthen their party spirit, strictly observe party discipline, abide by the party Constitution and enhance their sense of responsibility and waging struggles against spiritual pollution.

The meeting also analyzed the current economic situation in the province. It held: The general economic situation in the province is fine. We have scored fairly good results in the economic field, although we have suffered from serious natural disasters and are still in the process of making administrative reforms. However, we must also soberly realize that there are still many problems in the economic field in our province. Now, we must continue to shift the focus of our work to the path with the improvement of economic results as the centerline, and take our efforts in making up deficits and increasing surpluses as an important task. It is necessary to consolidate all enterprises. Particular efforts must be made to implement party policy in vigorously increasing revenue and reducing expenditure, and strictly enforcing discipline in the financial and economic fields.

Those attending the meeting also heard a report by (Xu Shiqi), secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, on the guidelines laid down by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, as well as the speech delivered by Vice Governor Meng Fulin on the development of Anhui's agriculture.

FUZHOU PLA'S JIANG YONGHUI ADDRESSES MEETING

OM060115 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] The Fuzhou PLA units held a plenary session of its party committees from 30 October to 5 November to fully discuss the issue of eradicating spiritual pollution, to unify all ideas, and to make plans on how to wage struggles within the PLA units with regard to this subject. At the session, Jiang Yonghui, commander of the Fuzhou PLA units, stressed the importance and urgency of eradicating spiritual pollution. He said: To do a good job in combating spiritual pollution is a major event that will affect the future of the party and the state and that of our next generation. It is our pressing central task. All leading cadres must stand at the forefront of the struggle.

Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, pointed out in his speech: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech has a firm grip on the essence of the current issue on the ideological front and it tallies with the actual situation in PLA units. He said: Spiritual pollution exists in PLA units in varying degrees, reflecting our weakness in doing ideological and political work and showing our weak and slack leadership on the ideological front. Fu Kuiqing said: We must strictly follow Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions. Right now we must firmly correct the right tendencies and our weak and lax leadership, vigorously strengthen our ideological and political work, and actively wage struggles against spiritual pollution. Yang Chengwu also delivered a speech at the session. He emphatically pointed out: To eradicate spiritual pollution is part of party rectification work. The leadership at all levels must concern themselves with issues on the ideological front, raise their political awareness and firmly grasp the work of eradicating spiritual pollution.

FORMER FUZHOU COMMANDER YANG CHENGWU AT MEETING

OM070411 Fuzhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] The leading organization of the Fuzhou PLA units held a memorial meeting on the afternoon of 4 November to mourn the demise of Comrade Deng Keming, a long-tested communist fighter, a veteran member of the Red Army, a veteran party member and former deputy commander of the Fuzhou PLA units. Failing to respond to medical treatment, Comrade Deng Keming died of illness in Beijing on 28 October 1983 at the age of 79.

The Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, the National CPPCC Committee and the PLA's General Staff Headquarters, General Political Department and General Logistics Department sent wreaths. Comrades Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Nie Rongzhen, Xu Xiangqian and others also sent wreaths.

More than 1,000 people attended the memorial meeting, including leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units, the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, as well as representatives of government organs and of PLA units stationed in Fuzhou.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Yang Chengwu, vice chairman of CPPCC Committee and former commander of the Fuzhou PLA units. Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, delivered a memorial speech.

The memorial speech pointed out: Comrade Deng Keming an outstanding CPC member and a fine commander of our army. He joined the army when he was quite young, and made tremendous contributions to Chinese people's cause of liberation. In the course of socialist revolution and construction he worked hard and selflessly, dedicating himself to the building of the army and the militia. For more than half a century Comrade Deng Keming was loyal to the party, the people, and the cause of the party. His whole life was a revolutionary and militant one.

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

OW070351 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting from yesterday until this morning to study and discuss in earnest the CPC Central Committee's important instruction on eliminating spiritual pollution. In the course of discussion, all members of the Standing Committee realized that this important instruction is of both immediate and far-reaching historical significance.

Comrade Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, said that the question of eliminating spiritual pollution concerns the issue of whether or not we want to carry out Marxism and uphold the four basic principles. It is also a question on which the highest success or failure of our four modernizations programs depends, he added.

In discussing the question, the Standing Committee members unanimously said that spiritual pollution is not only a serious problem among theoretical and literary and art circles in our province, but also exists in varying degrees on other fronts and in other departments. It adversely affects the general mood of our society and corrupts people's minds. The CPC Central Committee's instruction, they said, completely conforms to the actual situation in Jiangsu and has received a strong response from party members and other people in the province, who have all expressed support for this wise policy decision of the CPC Central Committee.

After reviewing the state of spiritual pollution in the province, the Standing Committee, members unanimously pointed out: For a rather long period of time, the provincial CPC Committee has not been promoting spiritual civilization and doing ideological and political work as enthusiastically and energetically as it has economic work. It will not do to let this state of affairs continue. They vowed to go all out to build spiritual civilization while simultaneously promoting material civilization.

The following suggestions on work to be done at present to eliminate pollution were made at the Standing Committee meeting:

1. All departments, from the provincial CPC Committee down to the party committees at various levels, must study in earnest the relevant instructions and documents of the CPC Central Committee so as to heighten their awareness and achieve ideological unity.
2. Investigation and study must be conducted to get a clear picture of the problem. Concrete measures for implementing the instruction on eliminating spiritual pollution must be worked out accordingly.
3. Strict control measures must be put into effect to resolutely prevent new instances of spiritual pollution.

HAN PEIXIN ADDRESSES JIANGSU PARTY MEETING

OW070555 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of party members who are responsible comrades of provincial organs, departments, commissions, offices, bureaus, and units directly under provincial jurisdiction on the morning of 3 November. Comrade Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. Comrade Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, relayed the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and spoke on the question of strengthening party leadership on the ideological front and resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution.

In his speech, Comrade Han Peixin stressed: The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee adopted a decision on party rectification and an important policy decision on resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. The fulfillment of these two important tasks by the whole party is of tremendous significance to upholding and strengthening party leadership, to bringing about fundamental improvements in party work style, standards of social conduct, and the financial and economic situation, and to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Comrade Han Peixin said: In the past few years our province has done much on the ideological and theoretical fronts, and achievements have been the main aspect of our work. However, many problems and a fairly serious chaotic situation exist. Spiritual pollution is a case in point. He pointed out four major manifestations of spiritual pollution:

1. Some comrades have spread erroneous theories and viewpoints that run counter to Marxism. Articles, works, and unhealthy cultural performances that are ideologically unsound and contain serious mistakes have emerged. Some people have discarded the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and methods, widely discussed the abstract topic of human nature and values, and spread erroneous views such as alienation in socialism and so on. Some people have openly negated Comrade Mao Zedong's talks at the Yanan forum on literature and art.
2. Indiscriminate praise for Western ideology and culture and translation of low-class, vulgar, and even reactionary works.
3. Spiritual pollution not only prevails among theoretical and literary and art circles, but has also infiltrated many other fields. Reactionary, pornographic, and vulgar video and audio tapes, pictures and handwritten copies have spread in many places. Feudal and superstitious activities have reappeared in rural and urban areas.
4. The evil trend of doing everything for money's sake continues to be serious in some units, not only in economic departments and enterprises, but also in literary, art, and educational circles, as well as in party and government organs.

Comrade Han Peixin said: These current manifestations of spiritual pollution are not just academic questions or ordinary ideological questions, but serious political questions. He urged leaders of all departments and units to promptly attend to the work of resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution and laid down four requirements for them:

1. Conscientiously relay and study the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.
2. Leading cadres should take the lead in resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution and in strengthening leadership on the ideological front. They should boldly take a clear-cut stand and fight spiritual pollution at the forefront.
3. All units on the ideological front should earnestly consolidate their rank and file.
4. Universally strengthen ideological and political work through study and discussion. It is necessary to integrate ideological and political work with vocational work in all departments and overcome the tendency of stressing vocational work to the neglect of political work so that all provincial organs will put on a fresh look.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

OW051219 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, conveyed the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee to a recent meeting of cadres at and above the level of secretary of party committee or party group of provincial departments, commissions, and bureaus.

Addressing the meeting he said: To launch effectively a struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution it is necessary, first of all, to conscientiously study the important speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun on strengthening leadership on the ideological front and eradicating spiritual pollution. We should enhance the understanding of cadres, especially leading cadres who are party members, of the importance and urgency of the need to launch a struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution, so that they will be able to heighten their awareness of firmly adhering to the four basic principles and enhance their understanding of the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Bai Dongcai said: As far as Jiangxi is concerned, people can easily and clearly understand the trend of commercialism and liberalism in literary and art circles, but some of our comrades still do not know much about such erroneous viewpoints and trends of thought as so-called alienation, the value of man, and humanitarianism trumpeted by certain persons in theoretical circles, because those comrades do not have the ability to distinguish and criticize them. If we are not able to master fundamental Marxist-Leninist theory, we can not criticize and refute such erroneous viewpoints and trends of thought. We would even be perplexed by them. Therefore, it is necessary for responsible comrades of party committees at all levels and for Communist Party members working on the theoretical, literary and art, and education fronts to study hard and take up the ideological weapon. While they are studying, they are also required to conduct investigations, put things in order, and take prompt actions to solve problems when they can find resolutions to problems. It is necessary to curb the evil winds spreading spiritual pollution, confiscate pornographic audio and video tapes, books, magazines, and manuscripts, and put things in order in theoretical and literary and art circles. We should exert efforts to write some fine and analytical articles, rectify the leading bodies of these circles, and conduct criticism and self-criticism in a planned way under party leadership.

BAI DONGCAI ATTENDS JIANGXI EDUCATION MEETING

OW051131 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi provincial party committee and the provincial government cosponsored a conference in Nanchang from 25 through 31 October to review the development of general education in Jiangxi. They demanded that general education be intensified and reformed in order to meet the needs of building material civilization and spiritual civilization.

During the conference, a representative made a report at a meeting attended by Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee. At that meeting, Bai Dongcai, first secretary, and Xu Xin, secretary, of the provincial party committee, made important speeches. Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Jiangxi, made a report entitled "Intensify and Reform General Education So That It Can Better Serve the Building of Two Civilizations."

Comrade Zhao Zengyi pointed out in his report that three important education projects must be accomplished in Jiangxi during the coming period:

- Primary education must be basically popularized throughout the province.
- The pace of reforming the structure of secondary education must be quickened, and vocational and technical education must be expedited. Efforts must be exerted so that a breakthrough can be achieved in 1984 and 1985. By that time, the number of students enrolled in all types of urban and rural vocational schools should be between 30 to 40 percent of the total number of students enrolled in senior middle schools throughout the province, and the percentage should reach 60 percent in 1990.
- The quality of education must be improved. Intellectual, moral, and physical education must be fully developed among all students.

To achieve these goals, the governor instructed that the leading groups of various educational administrative departments be strengthened, that the leading groups of all types of secondary and primary schools be reinforced, and that more socialist-minded and professionally competent teachers be trained.

Comrade Zhao Zengyi stressed: The party's leadership over education must be strengthened. The primary leaders of all leading party and government departments must take a personal interest in education. An important criterion for appraising party and government organs in various localities is to see whether or not they attach attention to education and results of educational work. People must be encouraged to respect knowledge and teachers. Policies on intellectuals must be earnestly examined and implemented. Party organizations must be established and improved at schools and they should consider it their duty to recruit party members from among the teachers. Cases of humiliating, beating up, and hurting teachers must be promptly and harshly handled, and recurrences of similar incidents must be guarded against. Unresolved cases left over from the past 2 years must be handled one by one, each within 3 months, and the responsibilities of leading cadres concerned shall be investigated if there is any stalling or covering up and abetting evil deeds.

BAI DONGCAI AT JIANGXI WOMEN'S CONGRESS

OW061253 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The sixth Jiangxi provincial women's congress was solemnly opened this afternoon in Nanchang. The opening ceremony was held in the new auditorium of the Jiangxi Hotel. A total of 743 women's representatives from all localities and professions across the province jubilantly came to attend the congress.

Present at the opening ceremony were provincial party and government responsible persons Bai Dongcai, Hu Gin, Zhao Zhenyi, Wang Shufeng, Zhao Zhijian, Fu Yutian, Luo Mengwen, Di Sheng, (Wang Tie), Wang Zemin, Zhang Yuqing, Xin Junjie, Zheng Xiaoxian, Huang Xiandu, Liang Kaixuan, Li Huafeng, Lu Liang, Zhu Danhua, and Li Shanyuan as well as responsible persons of the departments concerned. They extended warm congratulations to the delegates.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Xu Qin addressed the meeting on behalf of the provincial party committee.

Responsible comrades of the provincial trade union federation, CYL Committee, Military District and federation of literary and art circles also addressed the meeting and wished the congress complete success.

GUANGDONG PLA MEETING ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK070448 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Guangdong Military District today convened a meeting of first political commissars at divisional-level in the military subdistricts and of People's Armed Forces departments. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo made a speech. He demanded that the People's Armed Forces departments and militia immediately go into action and take the lead in resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. Guangdong Military District Commander (Zhang Zhihui) and Political Commissar (Zhang Mingyuan) also spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Lin Ruo demanded that the People's Armed Forces departments and militiamen actively take part in the struggle to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution. He said: It is necessary to continue to launch in depth the drive for joint building of socialist spiritual civilization and regard this as an important measure for resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. Young militiamen must play a backbone role in the struggle. Leading cadres at all levels must stand in the forefront of the struggle and be models in resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. Apart from taking the lead in clearing up their own thinking, they must also take the lead in teaching their families, and sons and daughters to spontaneously eliminate pollution.

NANFANG RIBAO CITES CRITICISM OF 'BOURGEOIS LIBERALISTS'

HK070914 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 83 p 1

[Report: "Article in ZUOPIN Criticizes 'Man, Oh Man!'"]

[Text] The November issue of the monthly magazine ZUOPIN [LITERARY WORKS], published a few days ago, carried a long article by Long Yi [7893 0044] entitled "On 'Man, Oh Man.'"

Under the subheads of "'Human' Feelings," "History and Reality," "Marxism and Humanitarianism," and "Different Routes May Not Lead to the Same Goal," and through the philosophical understanding which He Jingfu, Sun Yue, and Xi Liu, the three leading characters in the novel, had with regard to "man" and his complicated relationships, the article focuses its analysis on the essence of "human nature," "human feelings," and "humanitarianism" revealed by the novel.

The article points out: "This is a humanistic philosophical novel rarely seen in our country;" "this novel is a theoretical creation in the literary form;" and "nearly every character talks about his philosophical understanding of 'history.'"

After quoting He Jingfu's words on "how human feelings have emerged," the article points out that according to what He Jingfu says, our history "is not a social history and is not the history of material producers, but merely a 'human' history, in which human beings make body and soul contacts." The article points out that according to this viewpoint, "'human' historical concept only knows human material needs, but does not know that the prerequisite is social production, does not know the development of the productive forces, does not know the changes in the social system, and only knows how to differentiate between the 'human' world and the 'nonhuman' world according to abstract moral standards."

The article maintains: "The novel only talks about human dignity and value but does not talk about socialist democracy, and only talks about the relationships between individuality and generality but does not talk about the relationships between democracy and centralism." The article points out: "He Jingfu's humanitarianism has put the word 'this' in front of 'individuality' so as to enable it to emerge into 'that generality.' It is evident that 'in our society today,' humanitarianism is emancipating man from 'superstition,' 'blind subordination,' and 'spiritual shackles.'"

But this "does not mean that humanitarianism is emancipating man from feudalism and dogmatism. What is referred to here is that unique individuality is being emancipated from 'generality.'"

The article points out that in order to realize socialist modernization, we must oppose bourgeois liberalization in the course of criticizing "leftist" dogmatism. The humanitarianism advocated by this novel has taken the entire "history" and "reality" of China's society as its targets of denunciation. The entire philosophical theory in the novel reflects the political demand of bourgeois liberalists. By using the serious results of the party's "leftist" guiding thinking and the criticism carried out by the party and people with regard to dogmatism, bourgeois liberalists are pretending to oppose feudalism. They have described that China is in the darkness of feudalism in an attempt to divert from the socialist road and to cast off party leadership.

GUANGXI LEADERS DISCUSS SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK050930 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] At an enlarged seventh session of the fourth regional CPC Committee which ended on 1 November, Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, and Comrade Huang Yun, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, both spoke on the problem of eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front at present.

They said: Properly carrying out this work is of far-reaching significance in building our party, in building socialist spiritual civilization while building socialist material civilization so as to win new victories in socialist modernization, in strengthening the theoretical building of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and in making the socialist cultural cause prosper. It is, therefore, necessary to grasp the work from now on.

In their speeches, Comrades Qiao Xiaoguang and Huang Yun first spoke on the important speech made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. They held that the most important thing for strengthening the party's leadership over the ideological front so as to properly resolve the problem of spiritual pollution is that we must earnestly study and understand Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech and his exposition on ideological work in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," particularly the following three articles: "Adhere to the Four Cardinal Principles," "Greetings to the Fourth National Congress of Chinese Literary and Art Workers," and "On Questions on the Ideological Front." We must also earnestly study part 3 of the report made by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the 12th CPC National Congress, entitled "Vigorously Build Socialist Spiritual Civilization of a High Degree." Cadres on the ideological front, leading cadres in particular, also must pay attention to studying outlines on studying communist practical activities and communist ideological education printed and distributed by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and important documents on ideological and political work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Only thus can we upgrade the cadres' level in their ideological understanding and work, truly understand the urgent nature of resolving the problem of spiritual pollution raised by the CPC Central Committee, and penetratingly analyze and resolutely criticize the problem of spiritual pollution in our society.

In their speeches, Comrades Qiao Xiaoguang and Huang Yun pointed out: In recent weeks, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the vast number of cadres on the ideological front in our region have done quite a lot of work in propagating the party's line, guiding principles, and policies, in publicizing the upholding of the four basic principles, and in organizing the masses to carry out the activities of five stresses, four beauties, and three loves. Some excellent works in literary and art creations and performances have also been commended and awarded. The achievements are principal. But we must also see that problems of wrong tendencies on the theoretical and cultural fronts and spiritual pollution pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping also exist in our region. Some problems are very prominent in our region.

On the theoretical front, some theoretical articles published in our region's newspapers and magazines have advocated wrong ideas, which should merit our serious attention because once a wrong theoretical idea is established, people are led by it to view and analyze problems in our socialist society. They do not understand that these problems have been left over from the old society and are the products of the influence of ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes. There also are many problems which were caused by the younger generation due to the influence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the 10 years of turmoil. They treat these problems as inevitable products of socialist society itself. Thus, they lead people to doubt and negate socialism and to lose confidence in the future of socialism and communism and the party's leadership. In the literary and art field, there have appeared in our region some works which cater to vulgar interest and advocate the doctrine of love above everything, and humanitarianism. Some works, under the pretext of exposing the black side of society in Hong Kong and Macao, actually advocate pornography, violence, and the capitalist way of life. Problems in social culture are more prominent. There are local products as well as imported ones. The consequence of pollution is much more serious. In some theatrical troupes there exist the tendencies of everything is for making money and treating literature and art as a commodity.

Some old dramas full of feudal dross have been performed without the slightest change. Some plays which were even banned by the Ministry of Culture in explicit orders before the Cultural Revolution have been presented on stage. In some dramas, some actors and actresses have performed indecent actions intolerable to the eye, and have sung obscene songs intolerable to the ear. Meanwhile, according to initial investigations, pornographic books and magazines from Hong Kong and Macao have been found in some bookstalls in five cities directly under the provincial leadership and in some large towns. Some localities have reproduced pornographic tape recordings to be played among the masses. Some hand-written pornographic books have been circulated among youths, resulting in spiritual pollution and seriously endangering the masses, the younger generation in particular. Some people have been led to commit crimes.

Comrades Qiao Xiaoguang and Huang Yun held that the key to resolving the problem of spiritual pollution lies in the elimination of weak and slack leadership. Leaders at various levels must dare to grasp the work, dare to interfere with it, dare to tackle tough problems, dare to carry out active ideological struggles, and dare to carry out criticism and self-criticism. At the preceding stage, we failed to understand the seriousness of the problem of spiritual pollution; henceforth, we must strengthen the work in this aspect. Party committees at all levels must resolve to conduct systematic investigations and thoroughly expose the problem so as to make people strengthen their understanding of the seriousness and harmfulness of the problem and to realize the urgency for resolving it. Meanwhile, we also must strengthen our leadership over the study of those party-member cadres who engage in the work of theory, literature and art, education, journalism, publication, broadcasting, television, mass culture, and mass ideology. We must, on the basis of raising our understanding, expose and resolve the problem of spiritual pollution. In those units with serious problems, competent work groups must be sent by the higher authorities to reorganize their leading bodies according to relevant procedures in party rectification.

Comrades Qiao Xiaoguang and Huang Yun then raised some concrete measures for strengthening leadership on the ideological front and for eliminating spiritual pollution.

1. On the basis of communicating and studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speeches and articles and relevant documents, and on the basis of unifying our ideological understanding, we must immediately investigate the existence of all pornographic video tapes, books, papers, magazines, pictures, and hand-written books. Those principal criminals involved and exposed in the process of the checkup must be dealt with by judicial organs according to their actual circumstances.

2. The problem of spiritual pollution and wrong tendencies on the theoretical and cultural fronts must also be resolved and corrected through study. We must, according to the principle of Deng Xiaoping's speech, give patient explanations to misgivings and misunderstandings, make comradely, serious, practical, appropriate, convincing criticisms on wrong words, deeds and tendencies in our work, and help those involved to make an analysis, and distinguish right from wrong so as to carry out sincere and serious self-criticism on their own mistakes. Such criticism is the reflection of party spirit which every party member must have; no party member is entitled to refrain from doing it. But this does not mean that we should allow party members to talk in one way and think and act in another. Therefore, we should grant time to some comrades who fail to realize their mistakes for a while to think over the matter seriously and strictly act upon Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions to grant them the right to give truthful replies to charges. Meanwhile, we must educate them and request that they do not practice sophistry, slander others, and shift the target of criticism. We must warmly welcome those comrades who have made mistakes but have, on their own initiative, conscientiously admitted their mistakes and carried out self-criticism after learning the spirit of the instruction issued by the central leadership, and encourage them to earnestly study the documents, to act upon the central leadership's instructions, and to actively carry out their work.

3. We must strengthen ideological and political work in all units and departments and strengthen the cultivation and building of the contingent of political work personnel. Eliminating spiritual pollution is a protracted task on the ideological front. It is impossible for us to fulfill this task only by relying on one or two leaders' speeches. We must strengthen ideological and political work in all departments, and cultivate and build a contingent for doing political work. This contingent must continuously upgrade itself in the process of carrying out study, discussions, and criticism. We must integrate political work with the professional work of various departments and trades, and cannot divorce ourselves from professional work and talk in generalities. In doing political work, we must connect it with the ideological situation of the masses, that of youths in particular. We must know youths' ideas and demands and purposefully raise practical suggestions and methods to resolve these problems.

4. To eliminate spiritual pollution we must vigorously advocate and develop healthy mass cultural and sports activities. For example, we can carry out more sports activities. Not only students and youths but also middle-aged people and the elderly can engage in sports activities. Not only administrative organs, but also enterprises and institutions can carry out sports activities. It is no good to be lethargic and lifeless. Our region has many favorable conditions for carrying out cultural and sports activities. In at least three seasons of the year we can swim and hold swimming contests. We also must carry out healthy cultural activities, and cultural departments must give as many suggestions as possible and carry out as many activities as possible.

5. We must pay attention to finding out and cultivating key elements in theory and writing so as to write some moving articles which are of fine quality, have contents and theoretical depth, and are analytic, serious, well-knit, and convincing. This is indeed a high requirement and it is impossible to meet it in a short time. However, we must strive to attain this target and gradually establish a good writing style and build a good contingent.

HENAN RIBAO ON ELIMINATING SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK070759 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 83

["Excerpts" of HENAN RIBAO editorial: "Theory Workers Must Be Pacesetters in Eliminating Spiritual Pollution" -- date not given]

[Text] In his speech at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping seriously put forth the issue of fighting spiritual pollution on the ideological front. This is an important policy decision of the CPC Central Committee. It has presented a new fighting task for our theoretical workers and clearly pointed out the direction in which to forge ahead. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his speech that during the past few years we had achieved great results on the theoretical front. In discussing and exploring the question of practice being the only criterion for truth, in summing up in a scientific manner the party's history, particularly the section of the history since the founding of the CPC, and in researching the questions related to the construction of socialism with distinguishing Chinese features, the reform of our economic and political structures, the development of socialist spiritual civilization, and the strengthening of the education of communist ideology and patriotism, our theoretical circles have done a lot of research, expositions, and propaganda and have played their positive role. In our theoretical and academic fields, many comrades have worked hard and have done a lot of useful work. The party and people fully confirm this.

However, we should not fail to see that there is indeed fairly serious confusion in our theoretical circles, particularly the phenomena of spiritual pollution. For example, some comrades who call themselves Marxist theoretical workers have been keen on making propaganda about abstract humanitarianism and the abstract value of man, and regard man as the starting point of Marxist theory. They do not understand that neither in a capitalist society nor in a socialist society is it appropriate to uphold abstract humanitarianism and the abstract value of man. For, as is known to everybody, in our society there are still bad people, scum of society, the element who are hostile to socialism, and special agents and spies. The concept of man that is divorced from concrete conditions and tasks cannot be a concept of man in reality but is a concept of abstract man. This is a concept that a Marxist must not accept. It will only mislead people. Others have said nothing about alienation in capitalism but have made a point of discussing so-called alienation in socialism. They have applied the concept of alienation used by Marx in describing the wage labor in a capitalist society beyond the scope of capitalism to a socialist society. They say that in a socialist society there is alienation in all fields including the political, economic, and ideological fields. Thus, they entirely deny the diametrical difference between socialism and capitalism and mislead people into criticizing, doubting, and negating socialism. For a time, a small number of comrades even held that our society is a so-called agricultural socialism and we must develop capitalism once more.

Like in the theoretical circles throughout the country, in our province's theoretical circles there also have been some articles and speeches that expound on abstract humanitarianism and the abstract value of man and advocate alienation. For example, some say that man is the starting point of Marxist philosophy and that Marx was a thorough humanitarian. They think that in the current process of developing the two civilizations, it is imperative to adhere to a thorough naturalism and humanism. Still others hold that there is alienation in a socialist society and only when our society reaches communism can we overcome alienation.

Some people frenziedly advocate Jean-Paul Sartre's existentialism and even think that Sartre is more brilliant than Marx. Others uphold that literary and art works should describe abstract and common human nature and advocate that only when writers and artists describe human nature can their works be treasured by the human race forever. They hold that we should educate people through the description of common human nature.

Many comrades in our theoretical circles are disgusted with all these kinds of spiritual pollution and have resisted and fought against them with a clear-cut stand. However, there are still quite a few comrades who have turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to spiritual pollution. Some of them even now can hardly understand the CPC Central Committee's major policy decision. They say that these are only academic problems and we should not make a fuss about these small matters or drag in a lot of people to deal with them. This is obviously an erroneous view. The issue of spiritual pollution is by no means merely an academic problem, but is an actual political problem that is crucial to the future and destiny of our party and state.

We should also realize that though the number of people engaged in spreading spiritual pollution is small, their impact is widespread and deep. They have already given rise to serious confusion in the minds of our masses of people, especially young people. For a time, a rush of humanitarianism and existentialism has emerged in some of our schools and institutes and the ideological trends of egoism, the idea of fighting for personal ends, and anarchism have run rampant. Some people have depressed minds and spirit and blindly worship capitalist countries and pursue a bourgeois lifestyle. Others have even publicly advocated that capitalism is better than socialism and that only capitalism can save China. All these are enough to prove just how shocking is the great evil impact of spiritual pollution. Therefore, only by dragging in a lot of people and mobilizing all the people to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution can we adhere to the four basic principles and guarantee the smooth development of the socialist modernization program.

The struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution is an urgent and long-term task. In this struggle, the party's theoretical workers are assigned special historical tasks. Not only should they refrain from spreading spiritual pollution themselves, but they should also have a lofty sense of responsibility for the revolution and bravely fight in the forefront of the struggle with a clear-cut stand, thus acting as pacesetters in the eliminating spiritual pollution. They should uphold the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and educate the masses of people in patriotism, collectivism, and communism. They also should deeply criticize bourgeois humanitarianism, bourgeois theory of human nature, the so-called theory of alienation in socialism, and other diversified erroneous ideological trends and erroneous viewpoints. They should use the basic principles of Marxism and the basic thoughts of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as weapons and strive to write, on the basis of making deep-going investigations, articles of fine quality, which are based on actual materials, make careful analysis to come to theoretical conclusions, are written with a serious attitude and sound methods, and are able to convince people with arguments and move people with feeling. Thus, they will be able to use these articles to guide people in clearly distinguishing between right and wrong, eliminating spiritual pollution, and purifying their minds.

Those who educate other people must first be educated themselves. Our theoretical workers shoulder the glorious historical tasks that the party and people have assigned to them. They should first set examples by their own actions in consciously eliminating the pollution in their minds. All theoretical workers of our party should conscientiously examine their own speeches and actions, and make an analysis to see which of their actions and speeches are right and which are wrong. They should make sincere self-criticism of their own incorrect and erroneous speeches and actions and sum up experiences and lessons. The leading groups at all levels on the ideological and theoretical front should firmly overcome their weakness and laxity, strengthen the ideological and political work among the ranks of theoretical workers, justly, forcefully, conscientiously, and seriously criticize bourgeois liberalization and other evil trends, and discover and commend those who consciously resist spiritual pollution.

By so doing, we will be able to give better play to our theoretical workers' role as resolute fighters and enable them to live up to their titles as engineers of people's souls and to make their due contributions to the construction of a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization.

MAO ZIYONG ANNOUNCES HUNAN ADVISORY GROUP

HK050238 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 4 November, Hunan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong announced at a meeting of provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee members and some veteran comrades: In order to bring the role of veteran comrades into full play and do a good job in preparing for the establishment of the provincial advisory committee, the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has decided after studying the matter to establish the preparatory group for the Hunan Provincial CPC Advisory Committee. The group is composed of Comrades Wan Da, Luo Qinan, Wang Zhiguo, Zhang Lixian, Shang Zijin, Xu Tiangui, Yin Ziming, Wang Hanfu, Gu Ziyuan, Ding Wei, and Chen Yufa. Comrade Wan Da is head of the group and Comrades Luo Qinan and Wang Zhiguo are deputy heads.

In his speech, Comrade Mao Zhiyong highly praised the profound understanding of veteran comrades who have been working in Hunan. He hoped that the comrades of the preparatory group for the provincial advisory committee will display a high sense of responsibility to the cause of the party and people and, as in the past, show great concern for work in the whole province. In particular, they should put forward more ideas on major policy decisions, do a good job in conveying their experiences, giving help, and setting an example, and become the provincial CPC Committee's political assistants and staff officers. They should do a good job of work in all aspects in the province and strive to create a new situation in work in the province.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Xiong Qingquan, Jiao Linyi, and Liu Zheng also spoke at the meeting. They pledged to humbly learn from the veteran comrades, and further strengthen the unity and cooperation of new and old comrades. The new leadership groups should respect the old comrades and work well with their support.

New and old comrades at the meeting were in enthusiastic spirits. Comrades Wan Da, Luo Qinan, and Wang Zhiguo and other comrades of the preparatory group made speeches. They all pledged to provide all-out support for the work of the new leadership groups, dedicate the rest of their life to the people, and act as assistants and staff officers of the provincial CPC Committee, making new contributions to creating a new situation in work in Hunan.

SICHUAN HOLDS MEETING ON IDEOLOGICAL FRONT PROBLEMS

HK060636 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the provincial CPC Committee held a forum from 2 to 5 November to discuss problems on the ideological front, in order to implement the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee and resolutely eliminate spiritual pollution. Responsible comrades of all provincial departments concerned and of the Propaganda Department of Chengdu City CPC Committee attended the meeting. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai conveyed the spirit of the second plenary session.

The meeting analyzed the situation on the ideological front in Sichuan. Generally speaking, the main current on this front is good. Its various departments have done a lot of work in publicizing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the four basic principles, socialism with Chinese characteristics, and so on, and have scored relatively good achievements. In particular, certain comrades on the province's theoretical front have taken a clear-cut stand in resisting the Western bourgeois modernist trend of thought currently being vigorously preached by some people in ideological circles, abstract discussion of the theory of human nature, the value of man, humanitarianism, and the theory of socialist alienation.

Literature and art is flourishing to an unprecedented degree. For instance the film "Special Alert 333" produced at the beginning of this year and the Sichuan Opera "Scholar of Bashan" have been highly praised inside and outside the party.

A number of veteran comrades on the province's ideological front have kept sober heads in resisting spiritual pollution. They have thus had a relatively good influence.

However, there are also many problems in the province's theoretical and literature and art circles. There is rather serious confusion there. In particular there exist phenomena of spiritual pollution. Bourgeois humanitarianism and the so-called theory of socialist alienation are conspicuous problems. The trend of thought of looking for money in everything is rampant. The ideology of extreme individualism and anarchism has also developed. Pornographic books and pictures and reactionary, lewd, and vulgar audio and video tapes are still being shown. We must certainly not underestimate this situation or take it lightly. In accordance with the central instructions, we must take strong measures to resolutely eliminate these things.

We must of course continue to criticize and correct erroneous leftist viewpoints. However, at present the first problem we must focus on solving on the ideological front is that of correcting tendencies of rightism, weakness, and laxity.

The participating comrades unanimously held: Spiritual pollution objectively exists, and opposing it is a long-term task. The meeting pointed out: Eliminating spiritual pollution constitutes a severe struggle. We must pay strict attention to grasping the party policies. We must take a clear-cut stand in criticizing erroneous things. However, while stressing launching active ideological struggle, we must pay attention to avoiding leftist errors. We must carry out comradely, earnest, truth-seeking, and convincing criticism of erroneous words and deeds among comrades and erroneous trends in work. In conducting criticism and self-criticism, it is essential to take the stand of Marxism, not of leftism. Our aim in launching criticism and eliminating spiritual pollution is to enable socialist ideology and culture to flourish and prosper still more. We should reach this aim through criticism.

Comrades Tan Qilong, Ren Baige, Yang Chao, and Ma Shitu spoke on their study of the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee in connection with their own experiences, and analyzed the current problems on the ideological front. The participants were greatly enlightened by this.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Nie Ronggui presided and gave a summation speech. He outlined specific arrangements for study and work after the meeting.

Also present at the meeting were Feng Yuanwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Xu Chuan, member of the committee's Standing Committee; and Ai Wu, honorary chairman of the provincial federation of literature and art.

During the meeting Ma Shitu, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, chairman of the provincial federation of literature and art, and a famous writer, put forward four suggestions on eliminating spiritual pollution in literature and art circles:

1. Provide more guidance by positive example. More encouragement and commendation should be given to people and works that uphold the four basic principles.
2. Adopt the correct method of criticism and self-criticism with regard to erroneous ideology and writings.
3. Veteran comrades should get rid of weakness and laxity, set a personal example, uphold the banner of socialist literature and art, and stimulate middle-aged and young writers to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and go into life and into the practice of the four modernizations to transform their world outlook and create good works.
4. Guarding against and eliminating spiritual pollution constitutes a current severe struggle, but we must keep a sober head at all times, and analyze problems in a truth-seeking way. We should aim to help comrades who have made mistakes; we should not confuse the nature of the contradictions, or oppose rightism with leftism.

SICHUAN ACADEMY FIGHTS SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK031512 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by reporters Wu Xuelin and Luo Maocheng: "Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences Persists in Struggling Against Erroneous Trends of Thought, Makes Contributions to Eliminating Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] Persistently resisting spiritual pollution on the ideological front, the Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences has achieved remarkable success in the last few years. Since 1981, this academy has published the journal STUDY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, which carries reviews on "alienation" and humanitarianism. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the academy members have justly and steadfastly struggled against erroneous ideological trends. Their revolutionary spirit and scientific attitude have drawn more and more attention and won more and more praise.

Under the leadership of the Sichuan CPC Committee, the Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences has taken the study and propaganda of the scientific socialist theories and the publicity of the four basic principles as its lofty duties. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the academy members have kept abreast of the actual situation, enlivened academic studies, and courageously fought against erroneous ideological trends.

In recent years, when the idea of "socialist alienation" was repeatedly advocated by newspapers and journals, they always upheld the correct guideline. They held two seminars on alienation and humanitarianism and published articles in the academy journal to discuss and criticize erroneous thinking. The article entitled "Correctly Understand Marx's Theory Concerning Alienation" (by Tao Ren [7118 0086]) carried in STUDY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES No 1, 1982 definitely denied the viewpoint of "Socialist alienation." The article entitled "'Alienation' Is a Historical Concept" (by Lu Jiaguo [7627 1367 2654], Lin Zhida [2651 0034 6671], and Wang Yilin [3769 3112 2651]), carried in the No 6 issue, 1981 of the same journal, seriously pointed out that all "Marxist schools of the West" attempted to criticize socialism based on the so-called theory of alienation, which was an anti-Marxist trend. The journal also published an article reviewed by Comrades Lu Jiaguo and Liu Changyou [0491 7022 0645], which elaborated the correct viewpoints put forth at the Sichuan symposium on theory. This article pointed out: "Alienation, as a historical concept, should not be used universally without regard to the specific social and economic conditions." They also convened large symposiums on special topics to criticize those erroneous viewpoints which denied that our country was carrying out the socialist system, or held that we had adopted agricultural socialism. Recently, they also started the publication of a theoretical journal -- STUDY OF MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT, -- to study the emergence, development, and application of Mao Zedong Thought in a theoretical and historical perspective and in light of the present state.

Following the party Central Committee's guideline on integration of scientific research and the realities of life, the Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences has carried out work in different fronts centering around the problems concerning the building of four modernizations and the ideological front. The academy has raised more than 10 proposals concerning reform in the economic system and other areas of Sichuan Province and has thus assisted the provincial CPC Committee in exercising leadership. Comrades of the institutes of economics, philosophy, and so on visited units concerned to give several hundred lectures in the last few years. They also published some books to publicize the four basic principles, to support the party's leadership, to clearly define the socialist road, and to enrich socialist spiritual civilization.

In the past few days, the comrades of the party group of the Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, in high spirits, conscientiously studied the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important directive, participated in discussions, and planned to write articles to criticize erroneous viewpoints so as to make new contributions to the elimination of spiritual pollution.

SICHUAN HOLDS FORUM ON RESISTING MODERNIST TREND

HK050627 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] According to CHENGDU WANBAO, the Sichuan branch of the Chinese Writers' Association invited a number of writers and commentators in Chengdu to a forum on 3 November to discuss the question of resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. (Ye Shi), (Li Youxin), (Gao Yin), (Wu Ye), (Peng Zhengxi), and others attended the forum.

The participants held: The modernist trend of thought is the main expression of the bourgeois liberalist tendency in literature and art circles. These circles must respond to the party's call, hold aloft the banner of Marxism and socialism, strengthen literature and art theoretical and criticism work, launch the two-front struggle, and promote the prosperous development of socialist literature and art.

The participants unanimously held: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, ideology in literature and art circles has been lively and creation has flourished. Success has predominated. However, there is also rather serious spiritual pollution.

The comrades held: Some time ago, the modernist trend of thought had a bad effect on certain people in literature and art circles and on young people. In the past there was a failure for a time in propaganda work to put up head-on and effective resistance to the modernist trend of thought. There was some confusion in propaganda, which should be clarified in theory.

The participants stressed: In literature, it is essential to hold aloft the banner of socialist literature and art, uphold the orientation of having literature and art serve socialism and the people, and strive to create works that promote the progress of society and encourage the people to advance upwards. We must actively launch research of Marxist literature and art theory, and strengthen literature and art criticism. At present, in the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution, literature and art workers must stand in the forefront of the struggle and make contributions to building socialist spiritual civilization.

SICHUAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CURBING PORNOGRAPHY

HK050558 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Discipline Inspection Committee, Political and Legal Committee, and Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee jointly issued a circular on 2 November demanding that the party organizations and cadres and masses throughout the province immediately take action to resolutely and totally confiscate and ban pornographic books and pictures and reactionary, lewd, and vulgar audio and video tapes, guard against and eliminate spiritual pollution and struggle to ensure the smooth development of building socialist spiritual civilization.

The circular said: Guarding against and eliminating spiritual pollution is currently a major battle task on the ideological front. Completely and totally confiscating pornographic books and public pictures and reactionary, lewd, and vulgar audio and video tapes and punishing criminal activities in this connection constitutes a severe struggle for opposing and resisting bourgeois ideological corruption and a major measure for implementing the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The circular made the following demand:

1. Under the unified leadership of the city, prefectural, and county party committees, strong leadership groups should be set up with the participation of political and legal committees, discipline inspection committees, propaganda departments, industry and commerce administrative departments, and broadcasting, television, culture, and education departments, to make unified arrangements for and grasp inspection and confiscation work.

2. It is necessary to fully mobilize the masses to mobilize and ban pornographic books and pictures and reactionary, lewd and vulgar audio and video tapes, especially pornographic video tapes, books, booklets, pictures, and ballads. These things must be completely cleaned up. In the course of this work, it is essential to eliminate the soft approach and grasp the work to the end, no matter what unit or person is involved. Cases must be dealt with according to their seriousness.

3. Strengthen inspection and confiscation work in key units and areas. The key areas are large and medium cities, county seats, tourist areas, places of public entertainment, and sites of trade fairs. The key units are those in the national defense industry system, scientific research units, units concerned with foreign affairs, institutes of higher education, cultural and commercial units, and large civilian industrial enterprises. The leadership groups must dispatch people to these units to carry out confiscation and inspection.

4. The confiscated items will be kept in the charge of the political and legal departments. They should be rapidly burned and destroyed.

SICHUAN PROVINCE REPORTS GOOD GRAIN HARVEST

OW041200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Chengdu, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Sichuan Province, China's leading grain producer, reports a good grain harvest estimated at 38 million tons this year, one million tons more than in 1982, according to the provincial agricultural department.

It is the seventh consecutive good harvest in Sichuan. Output of wheat and rice registered marked growth, while maize output dropped due to droughts last spring and summer.

The provincial agricultural department said correct rural policies and popularization of agricultural scientific knowledge have been key factors in promoting production rises.

Back in 1976, at the end of the ten years of turmoil of the "Cultural Revolution," the province was grain deficient and had to ship in food grain from other parts of the country.

The provincial government adopted flexible policies in 1979, including reducing or stabilizing state grain purchasing quotas, expanding the size of peasants' private plots, opening rural fairs, encouraging peasants to engage in side-line occupations and raising purchasing prices of farm produce. The government also earmarked funds to aid poor areas.

Regulating Sichuan's cropping system and using hybrid rice seeds also contributed to the province's agriculture development, the department said.

Use of hybrid rice has also been expanded from 20,000 hectares in 1976 to 1.33 million hectares.

The province's agricultural potential remains great, said Yang Rudai, party secretary of the Sichuan provincial committee. Agricultural sciences and improved management will play an important role in turning the self-supporting agriculture of Sichuan Province into a productive economy turning out a growing amount of commodities.

XINHUA DIRECTOR REJECTS LETTER ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK040750 Hong Kong HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO in Chinese 4 Nov 83 p 4

[Report: "Xu Jiatun Rejects a Letter Reflecting Popular Will From the Mass Meeting Supporting the Hong Kong Government in Preserving Hong Kong Status Quo"]

[Text] The "director" of the "Hong Kong Branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY," Xu Jiatun, dares not face reality on the issue of Hong Kong's future. He refused to receive a letter sent to him by the sponsors of the "mass meeting supporting the Hong Kong Government in preserving the Hong Kong status quo," which includes Chou Ching-tsan, Huang Yu-kun, and Tseng Chien-hua. They revealed this matter to us yesterday after receiving the rejected letter.

The letter stressed that the Hong Kong people have the right to choose their own orientation and final resting place. The CPC, however, not hesitating to risk universal condemnation, has intentionally written off the right of the Hong Kong people in the negotiations concerning determination of their own fate by imposing on the Hong Kong residents a set of proposals called "Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong." This is indeed preposterous and despicable. It has seriously violated the aspirations of the Hong Kong people. For this reason, we invite Xu Jiatun to a public debate on the issue of the future of Hong Kong.

The letter was sent on 30 October by registered mail, but was rejected by Xu Jiatun.

ZHAO ZIYANG DISCUSSES NEW TECHNOLOGIES AT FORUM

HK070804 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 7 Nov 83 p 1

[Report: "Zhao Ziyang Discusses Economic Development, the Necessity of Stepping Up Application of New Science and Technology"]

[Text] According to a dispatch from Beijing, Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over a forum on 9 October, assigning the task of probing the relationship between the "new industrial revolution" in the Western countries and the current modernization in China. This was revealed by economist Ma Hong in a statement entitled "Suggested Ways and Means for China's Socialist Modernization."

Premier Zhao pointed out: "No matter what we call the so-called new industrial revolution, we may call it the 'fourth industrial revolution or the third wave.' Anyway, the Western countries believe that they are now going to enter an information society, or what it is called a knowledge-intelligence society after becoming highly industrialized in the 1950's and 1960's. They say that an information society produces much knowledge; 'the production of knowledge is a key factor which determines productive forces, competitiveness, and economic achievements.' These viewpoints reflect the new trends of social and economic changes in the industrialized capitalist countries."

"In the decades from the end of this century to the beginning of the next, there will be a new situation in which new technologies which have made or will be making a breakthrough will be applied to production and society. This will bring about a new leap forward in the social productive forces and a new change in social life. We must keep a close watch on the new trends and devote great efforts to research on them. Meanwhile, in line with actual conditions, we must formulate an economic strategy and technical policy which should be adopted in our long-term planning, especially planning for science and technology over the next 10 or 20 years."

Premier Zhao Ziyang further pointed out: "The new 'industrial revolution' is 'either a chance or a challenge' for us when we are marching toward the four modernizations. There will be two possibilities. One is that when the opportunity arises, we can promptly make good use of the new scientific and technical results to develop our own economy so as to close the gap between our country and developed countries in the economic and technical fields. The other is that if we handle the problem improperly and assume a casual attitude toward it, then the gap will grow and we will fall far behind the world's advanced levels. We must strive for the former possibility and avoid the latter. At present we must make every endeavor to fight for the accomplishment of all tasks in economic construction and scientific and technical undertakings in our country. At the same time we must look far ahead and aim high and show great concern over new trends in the world's economic, scientific, and technical development. We must always think of what new science and technology we can make use of so as to speed up our socialist modernization."

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